

THE U.F.A.

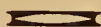
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 12

CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 2nd, 1933

No. 10

Executive Expresses Confidence in Premier Brownlee



Mr. Howson Is Questioned

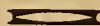
Statements by Party Leader Examined



The International Wheat Agreement

Alberta Wheat Pool Section

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Macleod Holds Inspiring U.F.A. Rally



Some European Observations

By DONALD CAMERON

Notes by the Way

By the EDITOR

In an article on page 8, Russell Love makes a devastating analysis of statements made by Mr. Howson in his public addresses. I hope every reader will keep this article for reference. It might be good policy, also, on the part of those who hear or read reports of addresses by opposition critics, not to accept statements of alleged facts or figures until their accuracy has been proven.

* * *

I had hoped to conclude the discussion of the C.C.F. Convention in this issue; but have felt it desirable to give preference to other matters of great importance. A report of the meeting of the Provincial Council of the C.C.F. will be found on page 28.

* * *

A correspondent of whose sincerity I have no doubt, challenges the accuracy of reports in the *Manchester Guardian* upon the crimes of Hitler's murderous regime. We can assure our correspondent that there is no daily paper in the English speaking world whose reputation for accuracy and fairness stands higher than that of the *Guardian*. It is above suspicion.

—o—

Mr. Spencer's Meetings

Henry E. Spencer, M.P., who commenced a speaking tour in September, will speak at a further series of meetings in his constituency, as follows:

Salteaux, Monday, October 2nd.
Creighton, Tuesday, October 3rd.
Minburn, Wednesday, October 4th.
Ranfurly, Thursday, October 5th.
Musidora, Friday, October 6th.
Beauvallon, Saturday, October 7th.
Myrnam, Sunday, October 8th.
Slawa, Monday, October 9th.
Derwent, Tuesday, October 10th.
Queenie Creek, Wednesday, October 11th.
Islay, Monday, October 23rd.
Hazeldene, Tuesday, October 24th.
Greenlawn, Wednesday, October 25th.
Marwayne, Thursday, October 26th.
Willow Lea, Friday, October 27th.
Blackfoot, Saturday, October 28th.
Lloydminster, Monday, October 30th.
Sifton Park, Tuesday, October 31st.
Moyerton, Wednesday, November 1st.

—o—

Ponoka Executive Expresses Confidence in Premier

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive of the Ponoka U.F.A. Constituency Association (which the Premier represents) at a meeting last week:

"Whereas an endeavor is apparently being made to undermine confidence in the U.F.A. Government by an attack on the domestic and private life of Cabinet Ministers, the most recent being made against Premier Brownlee, and whereas, we feel that this is undoubtedly with a political purpose in view;

"Therefore, we, the executive of Ponoka Provincial constituency, do hereby express our confidence in Premier Brownlee and his Government and also our resentment of slanderous attacks."

Co-operative Committee's Bulletin

Oils

We would remind our members that the trucks of the Great West Distributors are on the roads day and night and will deliver pooled orders of refined gasoline, tractor fuels, illuminating kerosene, of 450 gallons or more, within twenty-four hours of the placing of an order. A reduction of five cents a gallon off the list price will be made on orders of five or more gallons of Red Head lubricating oils delivered with truck loads of fuel oil.

When taking delivery by truck or at a Great West Distributor's agency, members should give the name of the Local U.F.A. to secure credit for patronage dividends.

Coal

Instead of coal prices going up at the end of September as had been the custom in past years, competition of a very keen nature has developed in several coal fields of the Province, with the result that prices quoted for the winter season are lower. They are forty or fifty cents a ton lower than in 1932.

Railway authorities have lowered freight rates considerably within a range of one hundred miles of the principal coal fields. This has further decreased the price to the consumer. Write Central Office for a price list.

B. C. Fruit

The removal of last year's special rate on bulk apples has apparently not discouraged our co-operating Locals. Many of our Locals and Co-operative Associations have already received cars of boxed apples and other fruits and vegetables.

The campaign of the B.C. growers for "a cent a pound or on the ground" has introduced a new situation, but we are doing a very satisfactory fall business and prospects are very good for a heavy movement of winter apples. No time should be lost in making application for prices. Up-to-date information, giving the price at the local railway station, will be given (to Local secretaries) on application.

Salt

All stockraisers are in need of salt. We have established a very satisfactory connection in this line. Let Central Office serve you!

COMING CONVENTIONS

FEDERAL

Macleod: The annual convention of Macleod U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held at Granum on October 18th. G. G. Coote, the sitting member, H. B. MacLeod, U.F.A. Director, and Mrs. H. B. MacLeod, U.F.W.A. Director, will be among the speakers.

Jasper-Edson: To organize the new Jasper-Edson U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, a convention will be held at Onoway, on Friday, November 3rd, commencing at 11 a.m. The convention is called by H. Critchlow, U.F.A. Director for Peace River South, who states that representation will be on the basis of one delegate for every ten members or major portion thereof, but each Local shall be entitled to at least one delegate. Locals are urged to send a full representation, as there will be important business to discuss.

Bow River: The first convention of the new Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will be held in the Labor Temple, Calgary, on October 27th, commencing at 1 p.m. E. J. Garland, M.P., and others will speak. W. H. Evans, acting secretary, urges all Locals to send full delegations to this important convention.

PROVINCIAL

Grande Prairie Provincial: The annual convention of the Grande Prairie U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in the Grande Prairie Theatre on Friday, October 27th. A short session of preliminary arrangements will be held at eleven in the morning, the convention proper commencing at 1:30 p.m. An address will be given by D. M. Kennedy, M.P.

Grouard Provincial: The annual convention of Grouard U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held at Falher, on Friday, November 3rd. Addresses will be given by D. M. Kennedy, M.P., and I. V. Macklin. The secretary, Mrs. Alfred Girouard, writes that matters of vital importance are to come before the convention.

Sturgeon Provincial: The annual convention of Sturgeon Provincial C. A. of the U.F.A. will be held at Gibbons on Tuesday, November 7th, at 10 a.m. Representation will be as usual, one delegate for every ten members or major portion thereof. Speakers will be arranged for the evening session, states R. Goddard, secretary; and refreshments will be obtainable at the convention hall.

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Editor
W. NORMAN SMITH

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 2nd, 1933

No. 10

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EDITORIAL

*

BELIEVE NOTHING UNTIL IT IS PROVEN

It is one of the principles of what British people are disposed to describe as "British justice"—though it is a principle not based on racial but on the simplest human conceptions of fair play—that a citizen against whom any charge is laid should be presumed to be innocent until he is proven guilty.

A serious charge has been laid against the Premier of this Province, Hon. J. E. Brownlee. Mr. Brownlee himself has declared that there is not a word of truth in the charge; the Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, in a statement issued immediately after the publication of the statement of claim, expressed their confidence in him, and expressed confidence that in due course the real forces and the real motives which lie behind the action which has been taken against him, will be revealed. The U.F.A. Executive Committee for Ponoka, the constituency which the Premier represents, has similarly expressed itself.

By reason of the fact that the matter is now in the hands of the courts, we must refrain from further comment at this time. We feel that it should be unnecessary to urge our readers to BELIEVE NOTHING UNTIL IT IS PROVEN.

THE MACLEOD RALLY

The Macleod U.F.A. Rally provided an impressive demonstration of the solidarity of the farm people. The presentation of public issues by representatives of the Association in the Federal and Provincial fields, and officers of the U.F.A., has done much to strengthen the U.F.A. movement in the southern country. The policy of the C.C.F., which gives expression in the national field to U.F.A. principles, was explained in a convincing manner.

* * *

THE BANKING ENQUIRY

The U.F.A., in its memorandum to the royal Commission on Banking and Finance, laid stress on the undesirability of establishing a Central Bank on the model of existing Central Banks. In other countries such banks serve to strengthen the power of the dominating financial groups. The *Canadian Forum*, like the *New English Weekly*, fears that this is just the kind of bank the Commission will propose. That remains to be seen. The report of the Commission, it is anticipated, will be available in the near future.

* * *

BUILD THE U.F.A.

The effectiveness of the U.F.A. in every field is conditioned largely by its numerical strength. Its influence in national and Provincial affairs, its power to further large plans for social reconstruction, are dependent upon the numbers of farmers and farm women and farm young people who are willing to join our ranks, and give of their time and energy to the movement. Ultimately, it is upon the health and vigor of the Locals, and upon the loyalty of individual members to the movement which they themselves have established and which they themselves control, that the future of Alberta depends more than upon any other single factor in our Provincial life. In the national field, the U.F.A. is the most firmly rooted organization in the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. A strong U.F.A. is vital to the attainment of the Federation's aims.

The membership in all branches of the U.F.A. today exceeds 12,000, an increase of about one-third as compared with the completed twelve months of 1932. Before the end of the year it is hoped that the membership figures for 1932 will have been much more than doubled. To attain this objective officers of the Association appeal for the active co-operation of every member.

* * *

The list of Locals in the various branches of the Association, in order of their numerical strength, will be printed in our November issue.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Urge Formation of Export Board for Farm Products

Executive Deals With Drought Area Situation—Calls for School Courses in Social Science

Establishment by the Dominion Government of an export board to handle export surpluses other than wheat, and to prevent surpluses from depressing prices in the home market, was urged by the Executive Committee of the United Farmers of Alberta held in Calgary on September 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 25th. The Executive also re-affirmed its previous declaration calling for the setting up of a National Wheat Marketing Board to handle the wheat crop of Canada. Discussion of the problem of marketing of farm products, a problem which was carefully examined in its many aspects, formed one of the chief tasks of the sessions of the Executive.

Grave Problem of Drought Areas

In view of the gravity of the situation in drought affected areas of southern and southeastern Alberta, the Executive made a thorough survey of the situation, the need for an aggressive policy to deal with the situation being dwelt upon. Correspondence with Premier Brownlee in which the urgency of the situation was dwelt upon, was laid before the Executive and during the week a conference was held between Mr. Priestley, the Vice-president, and various officials in charge of relief. Particulars of certain measures announced by the Government in connection with this matter are given elsewhere in this issue.

Condemn Immigration Proposals

In view of the fact that various proposals looking to the encouragement of immigration to Canada have recently been advanced, including the so-called "Hornby" plan of settlement of colonies from Great Britain, the Executive went on record as being opposed to any further immigration until such time as changed conditions in Canada may warrant it. A time of great distress, when large numbers of Canadians are unemployed, or suffering severe deprivation on the farms and elsewhere, was considered by the Executive altogether inopportune for the development of immigration schemes.

Teaching Social Science

Introduction into the schools of Alberta of a text book on social science, and the development throughout the entire curriculum of Alberta educational institutions of "the idea of the advance of society towards a new form of social organization in which the principle of struggle for private profit shall be displaced by the principle of equity, justice, mutual aid and social well-being," was strongly urged by the Executive, in their endorsement of a resolution on this subject submitted by Three Hills U.F.A. Local and the Huxley to Grainger District Association from which the quoted

U.F.A. Executive Expresses Confidence in Premier Brownlee

On Friday, September 22nd, the Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, then in session in Calgary, with all members present, unanimously adopted the following resolution in reference to a charge against Premier Brownlee reported in the press of that day:

"The Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, assembled in the city of Calgary, reading in the press the statement that a very serious charge has been laid against Premier J. E. Brownlee, take this immediate opportunity of declaring unanimously our complete confidence in Mr. Brownlee, and of emphatically affirming our faith in him as a man of the highest integrity and personal honour. In view of the fact that the matter is now before the courts, the Executive refrain from commenting at this time upon the forces and motives that lie behind the charge; but we confidently affirm that the public may rest assured that Mr. Brownlee will be able to vindicate himself fully and that the real nature of those forces and motives will in due course be revealed."

The resolution was given to the daily press, and its contents were wired to Premier Brownlee, who was then in Ottawa, attending the sessions of the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance of which he is a member.

words in this paragraph are taken. The resolution pointed out that many thousands of adult persons in the farm movement in Alberta are passing into their older years without enjoying even the satisfaction of witnessing substantial progress embodied in institutions, and that "the time was never more suitable than at present for the introduction into the life of our young people of an early understanding of those social and economic forces by which their lives and those of us who are older are being shaped," and added that no progress had been made in this particular field of education in the twelve years during which a Government elected by the United Farmers of Alberta had been in office.

The Executive expressed keen disappointment that progress had not been made along these lines, and indicated their desire to see something effective done at once.

The resolution from the District Association was amended by the addition of a clause asking that a course in social science be added to the curriculum for normal schools, in order that all Alberta teachers may be fitted to teach this subject.

It was agreed to print a four-page pamphlet containing the program of the C.C.F. for distribution at U.F.A. rallies, etc. Payment of the affiliation fee of the U.F.A. to the C.C.F. was authorized. The amount is \$25.

A report on the work of the Co-operative Committee was presented and adopted.

Plebiscite on Beer Parlors

The Executive agreed to ask the Government to provide that the plebiscite calling for the abolition of beer parlors should be held at an early date; and also to advise the Government that the Executive do not consider a referendum desirable on this question at the same time as an election.

It was agreed to send a letter to J. J. Morrison, veteran secretary of the United

Farmers of Ontario, who has recently retired, expressing appreciation of his services to the farm movement.

The Executive also dealt with much other business concerning the administration of the Association and its work throughout the Province.

There was a full attendance of members, as follows: President Robert Gardiner, in the chair; Norman F. Priestley, Vice-President; Mrs. R. Price, President of the U.F.W.A., and J. K. Sutherland, H. B. MacLeod and George Church.

Premier Denies Charge

"Not a Word of Truth in Allegations"

Speaking over the long distance telephone, from Ottawa, on receiving word of the filing of a statement of claim against him, Premier Brownlee made the following statement to the press through his solicitor, M. M. Porter, K.C.:

"I have received by long distance telephone the contents of the statement of claim. While one regrets to have to face a case of this kind, still it will enable me to come to grips with rumors that have been spread abroad through the Province for some weeks. There is not a word of truth in the allegations against me. I will defend the action to the limit, and hope to show before I am through the real cause behind it."

A resolution by the Executive of the Ponoka U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association with reference to Premier Brownlee is published on another page.

The Co-operative Committee's Bulletin and other organization news will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Alberta Farm Conditions Surveyed

Crop Estimated Little More Than Half Last Year—Severe Hardship Caused by Failure in Certain Areas—Free Freight and Other Provisions to Help Farmers to Meet Situation

By COLIN G. GROFF, Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton

The autumn survey of the Provincial Department of Agriculture indicates very clearly that the past crop season has been a most disappointing one in many sections of the Province. The opening of spring, though quite late, was propitious, with plenty of moisture in nearly all sections to give the crops a good start, and to raise the hopes of the farmers that another year of good yields, with perhaps higher price levels, might be enjoyed. As the growing season moved onward, however, anticipation of a wheat crop which would reach last year's almost record proportions, dwindled rapidly as a prolonged dry spell inflicted drought conditions upon a large section of Southern Alberta. Added to this, a spell of great heat which affected most parts of the Province, halted the filling process to some extent, and crops began to ripen rapidly.

In Southwestern Alberta

A most unusual situation was created in southwestern Alberta, where in July a blighting frost touched a section in the vicinity of High River, Vulcan and Nanton, severely damaging growing wheat, and in the ranching districts in the vicinity of Macleod and Pincher Creek and Claresholm, where, for the first time in many years, drought conditions prevailed.

In the northern districts of Athabasca and Peace River, three severe frosts in early September did considerable damage to uncut wheat not wholly ripe, the result there being a loss in both yield and grade, in what previously had been looked upon as the north's finest crop.

Throughout the central portion of the Province from Didsbury north to Westlock, and east and west from Edmonton, a good normal crop was harvested. Unfortunately, however, September saw a good deal of wet weather which interfered with threshing operations and cutting of the later coarse grain crops, a condition which was fairly general over the Province.

Along the southern border of the Province in the Foremost-Etzikom district and west from Medicine Hat, unusually good crops were harvested, some yields there running even as high as 40 bushels.

Little More Than Half 1932 Crop

The sum total of the situation is that Alberta has harvested a crop which will thresh out a total yield of wheat little more than half of the 164,000,000 bushel crop of last year. The Dominion Government estimate of 103,100,000 bushels and of other authorities at 105,000,000 bushels, is felt by Provincial authorities to be a little on the high side. The average yield will be far below that of last year which was 20 bushels, and of the 10-year average, which was 18. The wheat area this year was estimated at 7,898,000 acres, against 8,200,000 last year.

One of the bright spots is the fact that the fall rains have induced a second growth in the fields and pastures, which with a continued open fall, will help the

feed shortage situation somewhat. Another interesting feature is that the Province will likely this year produce a record amount of creamery butter, exceeding even the previous high record of 1931, with its 22,900,000 lbs. Recent heavy exports of butter from the Province will assist materially in easing the surplus butter situation, and consequently may help the price level for butter and butterfat this winter.

Distressing Conditions in Drought Areas

The Province is, however, this year faced with a very distressing situation in the drought-stricken districts. Throughout the area between the South Saskatchewan river and the Coronation line of the C.P.R., east of Hanna, which has already suffered difficult years, drought laid the country bare of crop, and many farmers have been deprived of almost every source of revenue, and in many cases will require either to be removed to new locations or to be furnished relief for themselves and their farm livestock.

This situation has been met promptly by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and a policy put into effect by Hon. Geo. Hoadley, who has finally secured the co-operation of the railways and of the Federal Government, in carrying it out.

What Policy Provides

This policy provides first for the shipment of commercial cattle and sheep to winter feeding quarters elsewhere, free of freight to the farmer, and for the wintering of such horses necessary for farm operations as can be driven overland to feeding quarters. A feeding loan to the owners is to be provided to a maximum of \$3.50 per head for the season, and a maximum of 15 head per farmer.

Shipment of Feed and Vegetables

Shipment of feed into the dry areas will also be undertaken for milch cows and necessary work horses, pigs and poultry, with free freight to the farmers. There is provision also for loans for purchase of this feed. The railways have also agreed to carry free of cost supplies of vegetables to the dry areas, such being arranged for at a reasonable price by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and distributed through the municipal secretaries at the price at which they were purchased.

Free Transportation

For the removal of those settlers who are under the necessity of securing new locations, free transportation of families, effects and stock is provided. These arrangements are made through the Department of Agriculture. A new area of homestead land southwest of Falher has recently been set aside for special selection by families from the drought area, under homestead regulations.

Winter Prospects

What prospect there is for better prices for the winter for farm products is difficult to say. Hog prices have been on a very good level all summer, but have

recently suffered a slight drop. A campaign for improvement of quality in hog production is to be undertaken this fall by the Provincial Department, with the full co-operation of the railways, Federal Government field men, and others. While Alberta last year was second only to Ontario in the number of hogs marketed, the ratio of "selects" was but eight per cent. With a good improvement of quality brought about, Alberta stands to gain considerably under the new British quota for Canadian bacon. Sheep and lambs have been bringing fairly good prices, and the price for wool this fall has been remarkably good. Cattle prices are still at a disappointingly low level, although export of good beef to the British market continues to be attractive. To the end of August over 6,100 head had been sent to Britain from Alberta.

The winter rancher-farmer contract feeding system which has been in vogue for three seasons, has been such a success that it is to be carried on again this year. John Wilson, who has been supervising the feeding operations under direction of the Provincial Department of Agriculture at Lethbridge, has been again engaged and his territory extended north to the area between Didsbury and Red Deer.

Meetings in Acadia

The following series of meetings has been arranged in Acadia Federal Constituency, to be addressed by William Irvine, M.P., and Mrs. Price, Provincial President of the U.F.W.A.

Oyen, Thursday, October 5th.
Youngstown, Friday, October 6th.
Morrin, Saturday, October 7th.
Castor, Monday, October 9th.
Coronation, Tuesday, October 10th.
Consort, Wednesday, October 11th.
Altario, Thursday, October 12th.

In each case the meetings will commence at 2 p.m., and it is expected that at most places arrangements will be made to supplement the addresses by musical programs and possibly hold evening sessions.

A further meeting has been arranged for Saturday, October 21st, at Naco; this will be addressed by Mrs. W. Ross, Vice-president of the U.F.W.A., and Henry G. Young, U.F.A. Director for Wetaskiwin.

Larkspur U.F.A. Local, organized in June, has held three meetings so far, with an average attendance of about twenty-four. C. W. Reeves, secretary, writes that "our members are quite scattered in this new bush country, and roads are not the best, so we feel that such good attendance proves a real interest. Several very interesting discussions have taken place, concerning the depressing times we are experiencing, and people seem very anxious to learn more and be able to spread the gospel of the C.C.F."

Macleod U.F.A. Rally Reveals Strength of Farm Movement

Large Audiences Hear Leading Speakers on Vital Issues

Steadfastness in the movement which they themselves created—pride in its past and confidence in its future—were displayed by the farm people from many parts of Southern Alberta who in large numbers attended the U.F.A. Rally in the Empress Theater, Macleod, on September 27th, when leaders in the work of the Association and elected representatives in Parliament and Legislature gave addresses on Provincial and national issues; and showed that through association with other organized bodies of citizens in the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the U.F.A. is becoming an increasingly powerful force in the public life of the Dominion. At the evening session the theatre was crowded to the doors, and a considerable portion of the audience were compelled to stand throughout the meeting.

H. B. MacLeod, Director for the constituency, presided throughout the day, capably directing the proceedings, which he opened with a very brief reference to the purposes of the rally, before calling upon the first speaker, Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president, whose time and energy, Mr. MacLeod stated, had been given without stint in the service of the Association. Other speakers of the day were W. H. Shield, M.L.A.; George G. Coote, M.P.; Hon. R. G. Reid, Andrew Smeaton, Labor M.L.A. for Lethbridge; Mrs. H. B. MacLeod, constituency U.F.W.A. Director, and E. J. Garland, M.P. For the success of the rally much credit is due to the local committee.

Significant Applause

The applause which greeted the denunciation by various speakers of the methods recently employed by certain opponents of the U.F.A., in an attempt to accomplish its overthrow was a pledge by the farm men and women present, that this attempt shall not be allowed to succeed. When Mr. Reid said that the greatest inspiration of all to him had been the declaration of the Vice-president that those who had themselves built and themselves controlled the farm movement would not turn upon their leaders without proof of allegations made against them, the significance of the response was unmistakable. There was applause, too, when he pointed out that the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, which is largely the outgrowth of the U.F.A., is essentially an organization of Canadians, determined to bring about, through the British constitutional method of the ballot, the great changes which they consider necessary in our economic life.

"The time will come," said Mr. Reid, "when we shall look back and realize that the greatest force for good which has ever been known in the Province of Alberta, has been the organization we have worked for—the U.F.A. And if there has been any time when the U.F.A. could be of value, when its services to Canada are imperatively required, that time is now. The opportunity to render services to your Province and country through the U.F.A. is greater today than

at any previous time in our history. Go forth and grasp it with both hands."

Replies to Criticism

In the course of his address Mr. Reid replied in detail to attacks upon the Government, showing that critics of the administration had failed to point out, in dealing with public debt and taxation, that "the reason why the people cannot pay their taxes is not the increased taxation, but rather the slump in commodity prices, particularly wheat." The public debt of Alberta had grown, but so had that of other Provinces, with which this Province could very favorably be compared. The gasoline tax, one of the two new taxes imposed by the present Government, had gone into the building and maintenance of gravelled highways. When the Government took over in 1921 there were only 13 miles of gravel, while today the Province is well covered by gravelled highways, all of which must be maintained.

* Mr. Reid pointed out that until the present year, even the most uncompromising opponents of the Government—former leaders of the opposition who themselves had had long experience in public affairs—had given it credit for honesty. It was not until the last session that a young man, new to public life, had ventured to question the Govern-

ment's honesty; and the investigation which had followed on demand of the Minister concerned, failed to disclose a single instance of irregularity on the part of the department or the Minister. Now, certain opponents of the movement had proceeded to challenge the personal character of members of the Government. Mr. Reid's further remarks on this matter are printed elsewhere. He dealt briefly with the charges that the civil service is overmanned, showing that with services vastly increased as compared with 1921, and the administration of the natural resources transferred to the Province, the number of employees is actually fewer today than it was in that year; while controllable expenses are about a million dollars less.

Shield Reviews C.C.F. Convention

In an illuminating and well-delivered speech on the C.C.F. Convention at Regina, W. H. Shield made a notable contribution to the proceedings of the day. He went to the convention, he said, "with the same prejudices and inhibitions" as any farmer might have had in attending such a gathering; and he came away convinced of the practicability and absolute necessity of co-operation on a national scale between the Farmers and Labor and other groups of forward-looking citizens. Dealing with the attempt

Whispering Campaign Denounced

Making it clear at the outset that he was not referring to actions before the courts or pending, Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, speaking at the Macleod U.F.A. Rally on September 27th, declared that the time had come to denounce such tactics as were being employed, in "the whispering campaign which has been going on in the Province, but especially in the city of Edmonton."

"For the last eleven or twelve years," he said, "we have been fought, and for the most part fairly, and I think we have met attacks fairly. Now there are those who, failing in their attacks from the outside—the number I am happy to say is few—are attacking the Government from within, challenging the moral integrity of its members. Bore from within—that is the way to overthrow the Government. This seems to be the aim, the purpose being to shake the confidence of the people in the Government. They have tried to make us appear moral lepers, hoping that you people would turn and rend us, and then they would accomplish their purpose."

"As I have been sitting here, an inspiration has come to me, and that is that our U.F.A. people will not turn on their leaders, but rather that their confidence and faith will be unshaken, at least until something tangible has been shown to make such confidence unwarranted. I wish to say that I am not now

thinking of myself, but farther afield. I am thinking now of the head of the Government, a man who has given his service wholeheartedly to the Province, making sacrifices again and again, often to the detriment of his own personal well-being. And now as a part of his reward for this long service to the people he is subjected to this type of suspicion that has been going around the country; a type of suspicion such as he should never have been called upon to face.

"I have made this statement with the greatest reluctance, but I see no sense in remaining longer silent. And so I leave the matter to the sound good sense and fair play of the people, confident that this spirit will prevail. Whatever comes, our course will be forward and upward toward the goal we've set, striving to achieve the objectives this movement has set up."

Earlier in the meeting Norman F. Priestley, Vice-president of the U.F.A., condemned in strong terms the circulation of "wild rumors and gossip now rampant through the Province," and declared, "Believe nothing until it is proven. Believe in your leaders. Do you want to believe the U.F.A. has failed, morally and otherwise? There are those who would like to believe the worst, but I hope they are not numbered among us."

These statements were received with applause.

of some opponents to brand the C.C.F. with the marks of a foreign origin. Mr. Shield said: "I have never attended a gathering in Canada in which citizens of Canadian and British stock formed so dominant an element. The C.C.F. is determined to find a Canadian remedy for purely Canadian ills." He was impressed by the large numbers of young people who attended. It was a gathering fully representative of our national interests—"a cross section of the great body of our citizenship."

Security for Man on the Land

The C.C.F. did not intend to confiscate the property of any citizen which was rightfully his. It would give not less but greater security to the man on the land. It had been said by opponents that the C.C.F. would wipe out the insurance policies of the people. That was false. But the C.C.F. did propose that insurance should be provided at cost, without the piling up of profits for any special interest.

Finance the Key to Power

Devoting his attention mainly to the financial questions in which he is an authority, Mr. Coote gave a masterly presentation of the case for socialization of the monetary and credit system. He said that the directorates of three of the ten Canadian banks—Montreal, Commerce and Royal—by their control of 70 per cent of our banking business, virtually control our economic life. By withdrawing credit they could create hard times; by releasing it they could create good times. "I don't want to see us nationalize anything more until we have first nationalized our banks," he declared; the social control of credit was required before any co-operative enterprise could be firmly established. "Let me control the finances of a nation," had said one of the world's most powerful financiers, "and I care not who makes its laws."

Mr. Coote said he was sorry for anyone who had responsibility in the Provincial Government today, because, lacking power over finance, they were "trying to give services without money to pay for them." The place in which cuts should be made was not in services to the people, but in payments of charges for the use of money; but this required Federal action. Credit should be based not on gold but on the assets of Canada, totalling in excess of \$30,000,000,000. "Elect men to Parliament who believe in nationalization of money, and we will be able to take those fundamental steps towards better times that will bring contentment to ourselves and security to our children," declared the speaker.

Labor Member Speaks

In a very witty address, Mr. Smeaton at the evening meeting showed the unfairness of many criticisms levelled against the Government by Mr. Howson; and cited his own experience of an opposition member who in past sessions had in one breath bewailed increased Government expenditure and in the next demanded an agricultural school for Lethbridge and a land titles office. "That is just how consistent the Government's critics are," he said. The Liberals had accused the C.C.F. of stealing the Liberal platform. "But they'll never miss the platform, for they never used it, anyway," was Mr. Smeaton's comment.

Mrs. H. B. MacLeod

The answer to the question, "Can the farmers and labor co-operate?" said Mrs. H. B. MacLeod, was "Mr. Smeaton's

PROTECTION FOR FARMER DEBTORS

A Simple Outline of the Main Features of Legislation Now in Force in Alberta
—Farmer is Protected Automatically

In order that our readers may have full knowledge of the protection afforded them by the new Debt Adjustment Act, passed at the last session of the Alberta Legislature, the information which was given in our May issue is repeated at this time, when crops are being marketed. A summary of the Crop Payment Act of 1933 is also included.

The new Debt Adjustment Act gives protection to farmer debtors in three different ways. Two of these are the same as those provided by the old act—voluntary settlements, and the granting of certificates.

Permits to Creditors

The part of the Act that is new relates to the granting of permits to creditors. This provision, unlike the old Act, gives automatic protection to the farmer debtor; he has his protection without taking any action whatever. It is made necessary for the creditor to get permission from the Board to take legal action, not for the farmer to take steps to protect himself against legal action.

Under the new Act, a creditor must get a permit from the Debt Adjustment Board before taking legal action against a farmer—

for sale or foreclosure under mortgage; for cancellation of an agreement of sale; for recovery of possession of land, etc.; under judgment of mechanic's lien; under lien or agreement; or for any legal action whatever, except as mentioned in the next paragraph.

Exceptions

Such a permit is not necessary in taking action for rates or taxes, hospital debts, or irrigation rates; and such a permit is not necessary in the case of agreements made by farmers after July 1st, 1932.

Procedure in Granting Permits

Upon receiving application from a

creditor for a permit to take legal action against a farmer debtor, the Debt Adjustment Board immediately notifies the farmer, asking him to fill in a questionnaire giving a complete summary of his financial affairs, and also asking him to make any representations he wishes in regard to the creditor's application for the permit. On the basis of this information supplied by the farmer, the Board makes its decision. It is very important, in order that the farmer may obtain the full measure of protection which the act provides, that he shall supply the Board with this information as promptly as possible.

Crop Payment Act

This act provides that a farmer cannot be forced, under any crop share agreement or mortgage, to deliver more than one-third of his crop for the year 1933. It provides further that threshing expenses for that one-third may be deducted, and also that one year's taxes on the land on which the crop is grown may be deducted from the one-third share. In making this deduction, however, the tax receipt must be produced.

The Crop Payment Act came into force on April 11th, 1933, and prevails over any provision to the contrary in the former Crop Payments Act, or any agreement for sale or mortgage of farm lands, or any crop lease given in connection with a mortgage or agreement of sale of land.

E. J. Garland, M.P., and J. M. Wheatley, Director, will speak at a series of meetings, all in the evening unless otherwise arranged by the Locals concerned, as follows:

Swalwell, October 23rd; Carbon, October 24th; Wayne, October 25th; Hussar, October 28th, Beiseker, October 30th; Ardenode, October 31st; Standard, November 1st; Rockyford, November 2nd, and Rosebud, November 3rd.

real U.F.A. address." She said the farm women were not in favor of "economy" at the expense of the social services, such as school grants and health services. Closing a brief address which by its clear presentation of the farm woman's point of view won much applause, Mrs. MacLeod emphasized the need for a thorough understanding of the economic causes of war, as the most essential step to the establishment of world peace.

Garland on Breakdown of Capitalism

With great eloquence and power, E. J. Garland, the last speaker of the day, held the attention of the audience throughout a speech of more than an hour's duration during which, with the aid of a statistical analysis of the causes of the breakdown of the capitalist system, he presented a convincing case for fundamental change, and described the plans of the C.C.F. to bring it about. He showed that the displacement of man power by machinery had effected a revolution in almost every field of production, and that under capitalism, there could be no hope for those displaced. The only answer of capitalism to the problems caused by under consumption due to lack of purchasing power, was to cut down production. In 1926 the Egyptian Government had limited the production of cotton;

the next year the militia had attempted to enforce the reduction of cotton acreage; while the first act of the new administration in the United States was to plow in eleven million acres. Brazil last year had destroyed a million sacks of coffee. Still the coffee growers remained impoverished; and six million more were to be destroyed this year.

Referring to Mr. Bennett's recent demand that the Canadian people prepare to make even greater sacrifices than they have done in the past, Mr. Garland asked for what purpose, in this land of abundance, such sacrifices should be required. He declared that the Prime Minister's speech reminded him of the old saying, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

Mr. Garland described the despair which is seizing the young people of Canada who find no place in the scheme of things as they reach the school and university leaving age. "This is the greatest tragedy of all," he said—the desperate plight of our youth, and in this hour we call upon Canadians everywhere to join us in this fight for social justice. I am not without hope, for from one end of Canada to the other, men are flocking to our cause—to the banner of the C.C.F.—and the tide is turning."

Mr. Howson Is Questioned

Statements by Party Leader Are Examined

By J. R. LOVE, M.L.A.

I dropped in on a friend of mine the other day and found him diligently analysing Mr. Howson's platform and some of his recent speeches.

He said: "This Liberal leader of ours is sure leaving himself 'wide open' when it comes to dealing with Provincial politics. I used to think of him as 'Wild Bill' but now I'm going to call him 'Promising Bill.'"

"The Tory promises in the 1930 Federal campaign are mild compared to the 'line' Bill is handing the people these days.

"Say," my friend added, "just how bad is the financial record of this present Government of ours? If you don't mind I want to ask you some questions."

Well folks, here are the questions with their answers.

What about this so-called unbearable, colossal, crushing public debt of ours? Is it wasteful extravagance or is it justified expenditure?

Here is our total debt as certified by the Provincial Auditor.

	Dec. 31, 1921	Dec. 31, 1932
Net Funded		
Debt.....	\$57,464,000	\$133,456,000
Net Unfunded		
Debt.....	5,495,000	10,783,000
Indirect Debt	30,408,000	11,344,000

Total.....\$93,367,000 \$155,583,000
Net increase for the period \$62,216,000, or 66.6 per cent. One-third of Alberta's increased debt has been for highways. Ask our various delegations, that are demanding further highway construction, if our debt is too large. Mr. Howson's debt policy is inconsistent and directly opposed to modern progress, that is rapidly approaching the time when it will be necessary to build concrete or paved highways. Progress demands a policy that will mean still greater public debt but much lower maintenance costs. When one analyses the details of our public debt and finds that the interest charges, to a great extent, are paid, not by the average tax-payer, but by those who use our highways, telephones, etc., Mr. Howson's charges become absurd and ridiculous.

How does our Province compare with other Provinces in Canada with respect to this debt question?

Although it is difficult to obtain accurate debt figures for all Provinces in Canada, W. Sanford Evans, the well-known statistician, prepared a pamphlet recently on the "Cost of Government in Canada," in which he showed that the gross Provincial debts of all Provinces increased from \$409,756,000 in 1920 to \$1,276,629,000 in 1931. This represents an increase of 211.5 per cent as compared to Alberta's increase of only 66.6 per cent from 1921 to 1932. The automobile alone has meant an investment (public debt) of some \$375,000,000 in highways by various Provincial Governments in recent years. Instead of presenting the facts to the people in their true light, Mr. Howson would have the public believe that Alberta's debt is a disgrace to a

democratic country. What must it be in other Provinces? A leader who tries to fool the people is, in the long run, never taken seriously.

Is the interest we pay on our debt in Alberta out of line with that paid in other Provinces?

In recent months Alberta Provincial bonds have been selling at as favorable a rate as any Provincial bonds in Canada. Interest charges are fixed, not by Provincial Governments, but by the financial system under which we do business today. Federal, and not Provincial action, is urgently needed to change the present system of financing capital requirements of Governments.

Much has been said by Mr. Howson regarding the need of reorganizing the departments of government so as to eliminate the "tremendous waste, duplication and unnecessary expenditures" that exist today. How much has the present Government increased these expenditures for public services since 1921?

This is another case of deliberately misleading the people. Mr. Howson knows, if he will look up the public accounts, that on public services, exclusive of debt charges, the Government spent in 1921 \$8,665,000. If Mr. Howson will now turn to page four of this year's estimates, he will see that this year the Government is spending only \$7,984,000 on public services. In this \$7,984,000 there is included \$449,000 for the new Lands and Mines' Department; \$200,000 for old age pensions, \$135,000 for superannuation and many other thousands of dollars for services that did not exist in 1921. With miles of Provincial highways to maintain that were not constructed in 1921; with a vastly increased school population to provide for; with greatly increased public health services to maintain, the taxpayers of Alberta might well ask, "How can all these services be maintained at such a tremendous reduction in costs as compared to 1921?" Obviously it is only through the practise of the most rigid economy in all departments of government. Mr. Howson's claim of "tremendous waste, duplication and unnecessary expenditures" is entirely without foundation.

What about all the government employees who are wasting the taxpayers' money because the various departments are overstaffed with unnecessary civil servants?

In view of the answer to the last question, why waste time on one like this? The facts speak for themselves. With new and additional services there were 2,322 permanent employees in the service of the Government in August, 1933, as compared to 2,561 in August, 1921. This is just another proof of the Government's record of efficiency and economy in the administration of public services.

Mr. Howson talks about the "forgotten taxpayer." He says, "the Government has no sense of its responsi-

bility to the taxpayers"; That "tax-slavery faces the people under the present Government." Just how true are these statements?

Mr. Howson forgets that a law office can make more money by increasing its volume of business than it can by increasing the rates of legal costs to its regular clients. So with Governments. More revenue collected doesn't necessarily mean increased taxation, as claimed by Mr. Howson. The only two general taxes paid by Alberta taxpayers that were not paid in 1921 are the gasoline tax and the income tax. No Province in Canada has a lower gas tax than Alberta, while our income tax is the lowest of the four Western Provinces that have income taxation. Report No. 99, issued by the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada, shows that Alberta had the lowest per capita increase in Provincial expenditures of any Province in Canada for the period from 1922 to 1930.

Another point on this tax question. Governmental policies affect the taxes we pay through our local governments (municipalities and school districts). Are the people in Alberta, under the present Government, taxed more heavily than the people in other parts of Canada?

The people in Alberta are the lowest taxed people in Canada, west of the Maritimes. The low Provincial tax in Quebec of \$15.59 per capita is offset by municipal and school district taxes of \$75.67 per capita, which make a total of \$91.26 per capita for Quebec in 1931 as compared to \$50.18 per capita for Alberta. Here is how Alberta compared with Saskatchewan in 1931.

	Total	Per
Saskatchewan	Revenue	Capita
Provincial.....	\$15,032,000	\$16.31
Municipal.....	21,281,000	23.09
School Districts..	13,959,000	15.14
Total.....	\$50,272,000	\$54.54
Alberta		
Provincial.....	\$15,711,000	\$21.47
Municipal.....	11,734,000	16.04
School Districts..	9,270,000	12.67
Total.....	\$36,715,000	\$50.18

What about these huge travelling expenses of our Ministers running back and forth attending all these conferences and meetings? Are these expenses out of line with what they should be?

This is another case of the vaporings of an imaginative mind. In 1932 travelling expenses for cabinet ministers amounted to \$5,371.50. The speed of a race horse can only be appreciated when it is tested with other horses. The administrative efficiency and economy of a Government can also only be appreciated by making comparisons with other Governments. In 1920 the travelling expenses of Liberal ministers was \$15,070.51, and this wasn't an election year either. In 1920 the Liberal Minister of Education spent \$3,305.36 in travelling

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Some Observations on Present-Day Europe

Things Seen and Heard During a Recent Visit to Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Belgium and France—How Farm Conditions in Scandinavia Compare With Those of Western Canada—Hitler's Germany.



By DONALD CAMERON, B.S.A.,
Agricultural Secretary,
Department of Extension,
University of Alberta

Through the combined generosity of the American Association of Adult Education in granting me one of their Carnegie Scholarships for study in Europe, and the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta who granted me leave of absence to make the study, I am indebted for the opportunity of spending three months in Europe this summer studying and observing European conditions.

In the light of the interesting developments which have taken place in Europe this year, some of these observations may prove of interest to readers of *The U. F. A.*

Arriving in London on the 2nd of June, I was just in time to see the opening moves in the international tournament of oratory which became known as the World Economic Conference. The Conference was held in the London Geological Museum, and this was fitting in more ways than one. It was fitting in the first place that a record of the first international gathering of its kind in history should be preserved in a museum, and secondly, the only fit resting-place for many of the ideas of world economics expressed there was in a museum along with other relics of the Stone Age.

Ramsay MacDonald was in his element. He is never more happy than when he is extolling the virtues of mankind, although of late he has done little to preserve those virtues from economic destruction.

In England and Scotland

In visiting England and Scotland today, one gets the impression that the country is floundering around in the economic morass much as a riderless horse flounders in a bog. There is no clear-cut policy of economic reconstruction; no bold steps are being taken to solve unemployment; and yet, there is much less misery and privation there than on many of our Western farms.

The people have the dole; they go to the movies; they go on picnics and excursions and enjoy themselves in a way that was never dreamed of by people in similar circumstances twenty years ago.

Conditions in England are showing marked signs of improvement over those prevailing a year ago. The senseless cry for economy and yet more economy, with its vicious destruction of purchasing power, has given way to a more rational policy of wise spending. Municipal bodies and private corporations have started on a program of building and construction work which presents a scene of activity very much in contrast with the demoralizing stagnation which we see on this side of the Atlantic.

The people are much more cheerful than we are, largely I think because they are not oppressed with the same sense of fear. Whatever one may think about the dole and its attendant evils, there is little question that it is the thing that has saved England from revolution during the last few years.

Agriculturally speaking, England is not in a happy situation at the present

time. Steps have been taken by the Government to bonus the agricultural industry, and this has no doubt helped the farmer for the time being, but the fact remains that English farmers are trying to produce crops on very high-priced and highly-taxed land with methods that are far from economical, with the result that the net return is very small.

Not Selling at a Loss

Prices for agricultural products in the Old Country, judged by our standards, are very good indeed, but in the light of production costs over there, the British farmers have a very small margin of profit. At the same time, the average Old Country farmer has not been producing and selling his crops at a loss, as has been the case with the Western Canadian farmer.

There are certain evidences that agriculture in England is about to undergo a reorganization similar to that which took place in Denmark fifty years ago. Major Elliot, the present British Minister of Agriculture, is taking the lead in trying to reorganize the agricultural industry along more modern and scientific lines, and there are indications that he is getting some support from the more progressive farmers. The majority of Old Country farmers, however, will be slow to give up their traditional methods of doing things, so it may be some time yet before great changes take place.

During my stay in Britain, I went from the south of England to the Western Highlands of Scotland, and everywhere found the same comment, that conditions were showing a marked improvement over last year. Business was better in many lines; more people were travelling; in fact the trains and buses were crowded all the time, and there was a much greater amount of money being spent.

While it was quite evident that things were improving in Britain, and when seen in comparison with conditions in our own country, things looked good, I would not like to leave the impression that everything is rosy in England by any means, because this would be far from correct. As long as the great industries, such as coal, iron and steel, cotton manufacturing, and shipbuilding, are in their present lethargic condition, times will not be good and unemployment will not decrease very rapidly. It is in the handling of the problems arising out of these industries that there must be some bold pioneering done, and it is in this field that very little of a really constructive nature is being accomplished by the nation's leaders; hence the feeling on the part of many people that the Government of the day is failing to initiate policies which will lead to a rapid recovery.

In Scandinavia

From England I went to Denmark, going by way of France, Belgium and Germany, but as I did not stop for any length of time in these countries on my

outward journey I will leave a description of conditions there until I come to deal with my return from Scandinavia.

Arriving in Copenhagen on the 16th of June, a party of five Canadian educationalists and myself spent nearly two months touring the countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, visiting schools, colleges, factories, farms and co-operatives. We motored over 2,000 miles in Denmark, slightly more in Sweden, and somewhat less in Norway. During this period we had an excellent opportunity, through our contact with all classes of people, from cabinet ministers to farm laborers and industrial workers, to study and observe conditions in the countries which we visited and, I think, to get a fairly accurate impression of present conditions in those countries.

The first thing that would strike one going into these countries today would be the tremendous amount of construction work that is going on: new and modern buildings, both public and private, new roads everywhere, land reclamation projects, electric power stations, and so on. In fact I haven't seen as much activity of this kind since the boom days in this country. Yet there is no boom over there; there is just a normal construction program.

One of the outstanding features of the Scandinavian countries today is their "normalcy." Of course they are suffering from the depression, but the wave of hysteria which swept this country in 1929 left them cold, and they have been carrying on on a fairly normal course ever since.

Denmark, as you know, is mainly an agricultural country. It has a population of 3 1/2 million people, and less than 70,000 are unemployed at the present time. They boast of the fact that they have very few rich people and fewer poor. The general standard of living is high, and you can search their big cities from one end to the other and you will not find any areas as poor as the poor quarters of our own cities of Calgary and Edmonton. This is not hearsay, I can assure you. Some of us in the Canadian party were very much interested in the social conditions in these countries, and we made it our business to go through the poorer districts in nearly every city we visited.

Higher Standard Than Alberta Farmers

Out on the farms of rural Denmark, the average Danish smallholder on his 10 to 15 acre-farm enjoys a standard of living far superior to that enjoyed by the average Alberta farmer. Every Danish farmstead is a home—a place of beauty, with its whitewashed cottage and flowers and shrubs. Not only is it a place of attractive appearance outside, but inside it is roomy and bright; the walls are adorned with pictures that would put many a city home to shame. And the libraries! One of the outstanding impressions I have of Denmark is the

(Continued on page 24)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

The international wheat agreement and its probable effect on Canada has been the subject of much newspaper discussion ever since it was signed. In order to give readers some information on the subject a speech delivered by Hon. M. A. MacPherson, Provincial Treasurer of Saskatchewan, is printed in this issue. He was Western Canada's representative at the conference.

Whatever the merits or demerits of the agreement, it is obvious that it has given the international market a measure of stability at a time when chaotic marketing was again threatened. The United States, it is authoritatively asserted, had made up its mind to dump a considerable portion of its surplus on world markets aided by bonuses and regardless of consequences. What this would have done to the international wheat trade can well be imagined.

There appears to be no provision for actual cutting down of wheat acreage in the agreement but rather an agreement for a curtailment of exports on the part of the larger exporting nations and the conducting of that business on an apportioned basis.

* * *

THE NAILING OF A LIE

The false accusation that the Canadian Wheat Pools were responsible for increased wheat acreage and wheat production in Europe, so assiduously circulated by the grain trade propagandists in Canada and elsewhere during the past three years, was effectively discredited by Hon. M. A. MacPherson, Provincial Treasurer for Saskatchewan. Hon. Mr. MacPherson was Western Canada's representative at the International Wheat Conference. He says: "While she (Europe) has been blessed with four or five excellent crops, statistics show that European wheat-growing countries in some instances have *actually reduced acreage and that in practically no cases have the increases been in keeping with the increase in population*. All the European wheat importing nations in the years before the war had an average of 50,000,000 acres and, notwithstanding the increase in population, this is only now 52,000,000 acres." Surely this definite and positive statement from an unbiased and competent man should effectively squelch further erroneous accusations of this nature.

* * *

REPLY TO MAJOR STRANGE

In another section of this issue appears a letter from H. G. L. Strange, replying to the criticism in *The U.F.A.* September 1st issue. Major Strange would make it appear that he has been abused and deeply wronged for justifiable criticisms of the Wheat Pool. He utterly fails to present the situation as it actually occurred. C. W. Peterson was on the Regina program for an address on the subject "Is Controlled Production Necessary?" Major Strange was on the program to "lead the discussion" following Mr. Peterson's address. Instead of endeavoring to lead any discussion, Major Strange got up and read for forty minutes what evidently was an elaborately prepared document. Mr. Peterson had not mentioned the Wheat Pools, but Major Strange took advantage of his time on the platform to inject in a rather venomous way his criticisms of the pooling organizations.

No one, and least of all the Pools, would seek to deny Major Strange full opportunity to criticize the Wheat Pools, but we contend that the Regina Conference was not the proper place. He maintains his arguments were the truth and that the truth should not be resented. Well, he was told some truths in return but apparently **they were not very palatable to him!**

Major Strange says the failure of the United States Farm Board and of the experiment of pooling in Canada has been disastrous in that the producers and taxpayers in the United States and Canada are bearing the losses and that as a taxpayer he rather resents having to assist in guaranteeing the debts of the Wheat Pools to the banks and to the Government. The United States Government certainly footed the bill for securing higher prices for wheat for United States producers over a lengthy period, the same being in excess of \$150,000,000. In Canada the Wheat Pools overpaid their membership and the Governments guaranteed the debt incurred by the overpayment. However, each Pool is striving with all its might to effect repayment and with considerable success even in the face of all kinds of opposition and attacks from people who do not want to see this money repaid but would prefer to see the Pools exterminated.

The so-called failures of the Pools and the Farm Board have been not nearly so disastrous as the complete breakdown in the speculative system of marketing during the past two years at least. Even in spite of "crutches" supplied by the Canadian Government, demoralization was more common than otherwise and the wheat farmers of Canada paid dearly for that situation.

The Wheat Pools have had plenty of criticism ever since they were started. To those who opposed the movement openly and fairly, the Alberta Wheat Pool endeavored to reply in the same manner. But Major Strange has been posing as an agricultural expert whose duty was to teach the farmers of the West how to farm, and not as a propagandist. While we privately have held the view that the majority of western farmers were, on the whole, fairly efficient in their occupation and possibly in a practical way as competent farmers as Major Strange, we have never sought to criticize him from that standpoint. However, when he comes out as an out-and-out propagandist for the grain trade, and his letter in this issue proves the point, we certainly have a right to express our opinions too. Furthermore, Major Strange has intimated on occasions that he is the representative of the president of his company. His employer must, at least to some extent, be held accountable for actions and statements of the employee.

"False and ridiculous" is Major Strange's accusation on the charge that the seed and crop improvement work which he conducts is only slick propaganda. In proof we present the following written by Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists, in the foreword of one of Major Strange's own pamphlets: "It (the plan) brings the producer and the organization handling its product into direct touch with each other in a way which is likely to *promote harmony and goodwill since the objective sought is designed to help both*." This quotation in our opinion is abundant proof of the statement we made, that the Federal Government Experimental Farms and employees are being used for grain trade propaganda. And there is further evidence available to substantiate this statement.

Alberta Wheat Pool has certainly not the slightest objection to Major Strange's campaign for better seed, in fact this organization, along with the other two Pools, took the one action which above all others assures the man who raises the high quality grain the chance of obtaining better prices, that is, the prevention of mixing in the terminals; but we do object to Government employees being used as field service men "promoting harmony and goodwill" for any grain company under the guise of a better seed campaign. As taxpayers, surely we should be accorded the modest privilege of offering this criticism.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

LETTER FROM MAJOR STRANGE

The Editor,
The U.F.A.,
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Sir:

In your issue of September 1st on pages 10, 12 and 13 there appear two separate articles which harshly criticize, not any statements or arguments that I have set forth, but myself personally.

One article in particular is conspicuous for attacking not only myself but, by inference, the President of the Company with which I am associated, in what I feel to be a rather discourteous and unmanly manner. Besides this the articles contain certain incorrect statements which I feel may tend to put me in a false light with your readers.

It is stated that at the recent Regina Conference on "Methods of Wheat Marketing and Control of the Surplus" that I attacked the Pools. I vigorously deny this accusation. I did criticize, and as strongly as I could, the proposed reduction of wheat acreage in Canada, the system of wheat quotas and a proposed Wheat Marketing Board, for the reason that I consider that these proposals, if put into force, would be harmful to the welfare of the Western wheat producer.

This kind of discussion and criticism is exactly what the Wheat Conference was for, the criticism I made is the one that opposed the proposals. Others were allotted the part of supporting the proposals.

In my discussion I stated that the proposal of a Marketing Board for Canada, and of an international quota, resembled the once proposed Compulsory Pool and the once proposed Exporters' Pool. I suggested that the latter proposal, I felt, had harmed the sale of Canadian wheat on the world's markets. I strongly contend that these are justifiable views to take of the proposals.

In addition to this I also said that the failure of the U.S.A. Farm Board and of the experiment of pooling (or carrying of wheat unhedged at the grower's risk) in Canada has been disastrous and that the producers and tax payers of both the U.S.A. and Canada today were bearing the losses. This is all a matter of record available to any who care to look up the facts. I can supply them if required.

However, my vigorous criticism of proposals for the reduction of acreage, of quotas, and of a Marketing Board of Canada, did not infer in the least degree any criticism of Farmers' Co-operative Marketing Organizations. For these I have always had the utmost sympathy and kindness of feeling. I have always thought that it was a good thing for co-operative marketing organizations to engage in handling part of the Canadian crop.

I myself assisted to start, and was President for five years, of a seed grain co-operative marketing organization in Alberta, before any Wheat Pools were in existence.

I have noticed that our good friends the Wheat Pools invariably resent any criticism of any plan which they may propose, and construe criticism of their proposals as criticism of their organization, apparently forgetting that the value of any proposal made is only in proportion to its ability to withstand criticism. Yet I note also that our friends the Pools retain to themselves the right and privilege of vigorously attacking and criticizing existing systems of marketing,

which they are using—the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, of which they are and always have been members, and Line Elevator Companies, whose methods of handling grain they now follow precisely.

As a tax payer of Alberta and of Canada and who therefore is assisting to guarantee the debt of the Wheat Pools to the Banks and to the Governments, and who is assisting to guarantee the current loans the Pools make from the banks day by day, and who is moreover paying for some of the losses incurred by the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, it seems to me that I should be accorded the very modest privilege of criticizing proposals for further new marketing plans whether made by the Pools or by other persons, whenever I consider these proposed plans may fail and so bring further losses upon my own and other tax payers' and producers' shoulders. Surely this is not an unfair right to ask under the circumstances.

The charge that I myself conspired with Mr. Sanford Evans and Mr. Pickell to attack the Pools is utterly false. I did not have a single communication with either Mr. Evans or Mr. Pickell, either by word of mouth or in writing before I read my own discussion. I had not the slightest idea what they were going to talk about. The article again repeats that oft-denied accusation that Mr. Sanford Evans was responsible for appendix 12 in the Stamp Report. This has been repeatedly denied and from personal investigation at Ottawa I can positively affirm that Mr. Evans knew nothing whatsoever about this affair, that he was in the West when it occurred, and that it was due to the error of a clerk at Ottawa in the stress of preparing the report. These facts can easily be verified by any who care to take the trouble to enquire.

The articles make the further charge that the seed and crop improvement work which the Company with which I am associated has been carrying forward, in co-operation with the Dominion Experimental Farms, for the last three years, is only a slick method of propaganda against the Pools.

This accusation is false and is ridiculous and absurd to a degree. During the past three years we have tested the wheat crops of some 15,000 farmers, and have assisted several thousand of these to secure better seed, and so improve their crops—so make more money. I understand the Experimental Farms have been and are at all times willing to co-operate with any organization which desires to perform the same kind of work. One can only say that if this is slick propaganda that the wheat producers will willingly make use of a good deal more of it, for it certainly brings good practical results and benefits to wheat growers, and helps to improve the quality of Canadian wheat.

I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. G. L. STRANGE.

Winnipeg, September 16th, 1933.

United States 1933 Wheat Crop

Latest U.S.A. Government estimate of current year's wheat production:

Winter wheat.....340,355,000 bus.
Spring wheat.....166,202,000 bus.

Total wheat.....506,557,000 bus.

WINNIPEG BACK ON FREE BASIS
(Calgary Herald, September 15th, 1933)

During the past several weeks grain prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange have been pegged at a minimum figure, basis 70 1/8 cents for October, being the nearest option month. The decision to peg prices was made following government intervention in the Chicago and other United States grain markets during August when a drastic decline succeeded the speculative boom of June and July. United States grain traders, hampered on their own exchanges, turned to Winnipeg to effect hedging and other market operations. This process no doubt contributed very much to a most difficult situation in the operations through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, hence the decision to peg prices in an effort to prevent a further collapse in grain quotations.

The policy of maintaining the former recognized pegged figure of 70 1/8 cents for October was discontinued yesterday at Winnipeg, and the first reaction of the market was decline in values. Just how long this downward tendency will last, or how far it will go no one can say. Unless a reverse trend sets in, the grain producers of the Prairie Provinces will certainly be seriously disappointed through having to accept lower prices. Harvesting operations have just got under full swing and the heavy flow of primary deliveries is only beginning to be felt.

While there are some hidden features concerning the pegging of prices, and while no official pronouncement has been made as to the reasons for at least temporary withdrawal of support to a definite pegged figure, it has been fairly well established that the pegging policy was the result of stabilization action on the part of the Federal Government, and that John I. McFarland, general manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool, had arranged to take all hedges at the recognized pegged price which the market could not absorb. By this method the operations of the Grain Exchange were not hampered and grain dealers and grain companies were permitted to continue operations freely and without risk, with the Federal Government assuming full responsibility for any financial risk entailed under such an arrangement.

Obviously this arrangement could not be continued indefinitely in case world prices showed an inclination to decline and export sales of Canadian wheat to diminish, which appears to have been the case of late, and no doubt has accounted for the stabilization support being withdrawn for the recognized pegged figure.

The Winnipeg grain market would now appear to be on a free basis, subject to any further stabilization considered advisable on the part of the Federal Government, and Canadian wheat on such a basis will have to depend on world values. No one can predict the future trend with any assurance. The West has hoped that prices would be maintained this harvest at a fairly respectable level. Obviously it is impossible for the Federal Government to accumulate the entire crop, and apparently the previous pegged price was creating such a situation.

Duke of Sutherland Farms Pool Wheat

Duke of Sutherland, who farms at Brooks, delivered 3,000 bushels of wheat to the Alberta Pool elevator at Brooks to be placed in the 1933-34 pool.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

MacPherson Gives Explanation of New Wheat Pact

"What does the wheat export agreement arrived at in London recently mean to the prairie West this year and the next?" was answered by Hon. M. A. MacPherson, the West's representative, when speaking at the Canadian Club luncheon, meeting at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, Friday, September 15th.

"It means for the present crop year, that period expiring on July 31st next, out of an estimated world demand of 560,000,000 bushels, Canada will have 200,000,000 bushels to sell. If the world demand is higher than anticipated the excess will be divided between Canada and the United States in the reduction of their surpluses."

Mr. MacPherson, Provincial Treasurer and Attorney-General for Saskatchewan, was the representative of the Prairie Provinces and adviser to Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett at the recent International Wheat Conference at London. The subject of his address on September 15th was, "Canada's Undertakings at the London Wheat Conference."

As to the meaning of the agreement with regard to next year's crop—1934-35—Mr. MacPherson stated:

"In short, it means this, that we can have a crop in Western Canada next year of 409.4 million bushels, take care of home consumption, export 292 million bushels and keep within the agreement. Our average crop in millions of bushels for the period 1923-32 was 388.4 millions."

Giving further figures regarding next year's crop in Canada, Mr. MacPherson stated, "Our ten-year average for wheat has been 388 millions. May I repeat our ten-year average has been 388 and we can keep within the agreement and thresh 409 millions. Our average for the last five years, including this one, is 355. We can keep within the agreement and thresh 409."

Excess Retained

"But if we harvest over 409, what then? The advisory committee may be seized of facts relative to world demand which will require no action, but if the situation is not corrected in the matter of world surpluses and the letter of the agreement is to be kept, and the advisory committee so advise, then all in excess of 409 millions must not be allowed to form a threat to world wheat and must be kept off the market, and the threat of its being later available eliminated."

Summing up the situation, Mr. MacPherson stated, "In North America, starting the new crop year, actually Canada had 179 million bushels above normal of wheat carryover, and the United States 261 million bushels, or for both countries, 440 million bushels above normal. The whole of Europe would not require more than 400 million bushels of wheat."

"True, in North America, he remarked, whether in Canada or the United States, we took what cold comfort there was to be taken out of a situation where short crops here would assist in correcting conditions of the abnormal surpluses that had obtained."

Explains Agreement

The answer to the question of what the agreement means is as follows, Mr. MacPherson stated: "You take the average acreage in Canada for the last

three years, which is 26.64 million acres, you multiply by a 10-year average in crop yield in Canada, which is 17.31 bushels. You get the total of 461,000,000. You take from that the estimated normal requirements for home consumption, flour, seed, feed, 117,000,000 bushels, and that leaves you 344,000,000.

"Under the agreement in fixing exports, 15 per cent must be taken off this, which would leave as an export maximum from the new crop next year 292.4 million bushels. If the effective world demand is such that it will require all the new wheat, and in excess of the new wheat, the excess is shared between Canada and the United States as a supplementary export allocation to reduce their carryovers."

Voluntary Reduction

Explaining the agreement between exporting and importing countries Mr. MacPherson said:

"It is recognized that measures affecting the area of wheat grown and the degree of protection adopted are primarily dependent upon domestic conditions within each country and that any change in these measures must often require the sanction of the legislature. The intention of this agreement is nevertheless that the importing countries will not take advantage of a voluntary reduction of exports on the part of the exporting countries by developing their domestic policies in such a way as to frustrate the efforts which the exporting countries are asking in the common interest to restore the price of wheat to a remunerative level."

"What does this mean?" he asked, supplying the answer. "I submit to you in the clearest language. It indicates a breaking down of that extreme agrarian protection which has been the main spring of policy in Europe since the war. You ask, is there anything really fundamental in sub-clause 2? Is this a pious platitude when they suggest that they are going to increase the consumption of wheat? Let me point out that this is not the case. In each and every one of these countries their milling restrictions imposed in the last few years have impaired the quality of bread. Already, keeping faith with the agreement, France has provided that the extraction ration regulation in her milling regulations be raised so that more wheat is required for a barrel of flour—you get better bread—it will be more palatable and in greater demand."

Mr. MacPherson stated statistics to show that Europe is not responsible for the wheat surpluses in the world today. While she has been blessed with four out of five excellent crops, statistics show that European wheat-growing countries in some instances have actually reduced the acreage, and that in practically no cases have the increases been in keeping with the increase in population. "All the European importers for the years before the war had an average of 50,000,000 acres, and notwithstanding the increase in population, this is only now 52,000,000," he said.

"Something which people do not realize, I am afraid, is this: That this year France and Italy will each have more wheat than Canada; and another factor is this, that there are 300,000,000 more bushels of wheat in Europe than there were in 1931. France we have always looked upon as an importing country. Actually for the past 10 years down to

1932 her net average annual import was 53.3 millions. In 1931-32 she took 80,000,000 and her production was 264,000,000; in 1932-33, 30,000,000, her production 331,000,000; in 1928-29 she took 66.6 millions, her production was 281,000,000; in 1929-30 she took only 5.5 millions, her production was 337,000,000.

Quotes Humphries

The conference was faced with the facts that world carryovers had increased from an average of about 950 million bushels in 1909-13 to between one billion, 200 million bushels in 1932 and 1933. Figures of world wheat crops showed the close relationship between yields and price: world crops—exclusive of Russia and China—increasing from 3,300,000,000 bushels in 1921-24 to 3,784,000,000 in 1930-33, with the average price received in Canada dropping from \$1.33 to 64 cents per bushel, the speaker stated.

"I feel it is not going too far to say this, that our wheat consciousness had so far developed that probably nine out of every ten men on this continent who gave any consideration to it at all felt that with little wheat here there would consequently be little wheat in the world, and that Providence by intervention here had arranged an end should come to abnormal wheat surpluses," he asserted.

Exceed 560,000,000

"Facing the facts, the conference met on August 21st, realizing that the effective world demand this year for wheat would not exceed 560 million bushels, and that there was actually available to take care of that demand around 1,070 million bushels. With potential crops for the next year in prospect, the question was whether all countries would endeavor to get together on some reasonable program, or whether it was to be a case of every man for himself and devil take the hindmost. I submit that reason and good judgment prevailed."

"From the day I arrived in London, a situation existed in the corn exchange there which will give you an idea, not only how complex the whole situation was, but how absolutely necessary co-operation among the nations has become. In London that day in order to pay our farmer 70 cents at Fort William, Canadian wheat was selling at 24 1/2 shillings per quarter (eight bushels). As against 24 1/2 shillings for our wheat, French wheat was being offered at 17 1/2 shillings. French wheat for which the French farmer received 115 gold francs per quintal (3.675 bushels), or about \$1.65 per bushel in our money. German wheat was offered at an even lower price. This was being done because the reality was that in France there was literally a millers' strike."

"The miller had sufficient old wheat in the country and the French farmer found himself in the position that while his domestic price was fixed by a law at 115 gold francs per quintal, the millers were not buying it. French wheat of the old crop was consequently being dumped on the London market, subsidized to extent of 80 gold francs per quintal."

Danubian Situation

"Is Canada's quota a fair one?" Mr. MacPherson asked, answering in the affirmative, as follows: "I have been told since I have been back that it seems unfair that Danubian countries should have 50,000,000 when they only had 10,000,000 last year. The answer is

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simple. These Danubian countries in the heart of Europe have this year over 100,000,000 bushels more than they had last year. Last year they exported 10,000,000; the year before 80,000,000. They are in the heart of Europe. This year they could presumably export 110,000,000—their complement is 50,000,000. Russia is given an allowance. It is suggested that Russia had only 18,000,000 last year, why is she allowed more in the agreement? The answer again is simple. This year Russia has a crop, probably not more than sufficient to feed her own people, if she applied it to that end, but Russia has such great foreign obligations that she will export wheat, and this year has wheat to export. In 1931 Russia exported 114,000,000 bushels, in 1932, 65,000,000 bushels.

No Storage

"The years before that, back to 1913—practically nothing, excepting in 1927—47,000,000. Argentina and Australia were put at 105,000,000 and 110,000,000 bushels. This was as a result of an understanding arrived at on the 30th of June, and is much lower than the figures of that date to each country. Again, consideration must be given to the fact that in both these countries there are no storage facilities of any account; and mice and the weevils attack stored grain. I have this further to say in connection with the allotments to these countries, that their crops are at this very moment in the stage of growth that our crops were in in June; reports are adverse as to conditions. It is quite possible they will not have available for world export the allotment given to them, although this could not certainly have been judged in June, nor yet in August. If they have not, then what will be required will come from Canada and the United States, and will reduce our abnormal surpluses, the quotas to be worked out by the advisory committee, that has been set up.

"It is quite true that in the crop year 1928-29 Canada exported 406,000,000 bushels, but it is also true that in that year France imported 66.6 millions, this year she will import possibly 10; Italy that year imported 87.8 millions, this year she may require 10; Germany that year imported 77.6 millions, this year she will require none. From these three countries alone a world demand has shrunk from 231.8 to possibly 20.

100,000,000 Short

"We exported 264,000,000 bushels last year, with the Danubian countries 100,000,000 bushels short, and Italy, Germany and France short of the crops they have this year. The year before that, 205,000,000 bushels; in 1929-30, 185,000,000 bushels. The estimate of those competent to judge is that our exports this year will probably be 180,000,000 bushels. We have a quota of 200,000,000 bushels.

"What does the agreement mean for the next year? I will read you article two of the final act:

"They further agree to limit their exports of wheat during the crop year August 1st, 1934, to July 31st, 1935, to maximum figures 15 per cent less in the case of each country than the average return on the average acreage sown during the period 1931-33, inclusive, after deducting normal domestic requirements. The difference between the effective world demand for wheat in the crop year 1934-35 and the quantity of of new wheat from the 1934 crop available

JUNIOR GRAIN CLUBS**Results of Competitions**

The Alberta Department of Agriculture announced on September 11th the results of the field judging on Junior Grain competitions throughout the Province.

The championship in wheat, awarded to the club securing the highest average score, goes again to Holborn, with a score of 87.7. This is the second year the Holborn group has won the coveted trophy, a silver cup presented by the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

The championship in oats, awarded to the oat club with the highest average score, goes to the Wolf Creek club, the trophy being a silver cup donated by the Alberta Seed Growers' Association. Of particular interest in connection with this winning is the fact that the club leader is Mr. Jos. H. B. Smith, former World Wheat Champion and now President of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association. The oat club trophy was held last year by the Grande Prairie club.

The Alberta Wheat Pool awards a prize of \$5.00 to the member obtaining the highest field score in each wheat club. Prize ribbons for the first five placings in each club are provided by the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

Each of the 1,241 members in the wheat, oats and barley clubs received from five to nine bushels of improved seed. It is being multiplied under the supervision of Department of Agriculture fieldmen for use on members' farms or for sale to neighbors for seeding purposes. A total of 4,119 acres of these crops has been grown by Junior Club members in plots of three to five acres. There will be available from these plots improved seed amounting to over 50,000 bushels of wheat, 60,000 bushels of oats, and about 7,000 bushels of malting barley.

The wheat clubs are sponsored and assisted financially by the Alberta Wheat Pool. The United Grain Growers, Limited, and the Canada Malting Company support the oat and barley clubs respectively.

CLUB STANDING

Following is the standing of the clubs, with the three highest ranking individuals in each club:

Junior Wheat Clubs**Holborn**

1. Henry Schlecker, Stony Plain...97
2. Henry Everington, Stony Plain...95.5
3. Billy Clark, Brightbank...95

Vegreville

1. Peter Polylyk, Warwick...92.5
2. John McCarty, Vegreville...89.5
3. Willard Chappelle, Vegreville...89

Bindloss

1. Keith Gordon, Bindloss...90.5
2. Geral Barros, Bindloss...89.5
3. Frank Schneider, Bindloss...89

for export will be shared between Canada and the United States of America as a supplementary export allocation with a view to the proportionate reduction of their respective carryovers.

"The wheat agreement arrived at in London should offer a way out of the difficulties which disobedience to the inexorable law of supply and demand has brought upon us, and is a forward step, not a setback to Canadian agriculture," Mr. MacPherson concluded.

Holden

1. Jas. Zwirschke, Holden...92.5
2. Russell Olsen, Holden...89
3. Melville Olsen, Holden...89

Viking

1. Julius Wordstrom, Viking...93
2. Fred Massey, Viking...91
3. Roderick Roddick, Viking...90.5

Camrose

1. Harold Williams, Duhamel...92.5
2. Enny Bradley, Ohaton...92
3. Gordon Sanders, Duhamel...90.5

Ohaton

1. Carl Luger, Ohaton...95
2. Alvin Olson, Camrose...94.5
3. Kenneth Barnshaw, Ohaton...93.5

Grande Prairie

1. Wm. J. Rigby, Wembley...87
2. Griffith A. James, Grande Prairie...83.5
3. Paul Sebastian, Wembley...82.5

Fort Saskatchewan

1. A. J. C. Hennig, Ft. Sask...87
2. Carl Untuschultz, Ft. Sask...86.5
3. Wm. Untuschultz, Ft. Sask...86

Bow Island

1. Herbert Thacker, Bow Island...96.5
2. Joe Thacker, Bow Island...96.5
3. Lewis McDonald, Bow Island...91.5

Athabasca

1. Ralph Weldon, Athabasca...91
2. Joe Schulte, Athabasca...90.5
3. Jack Darbyshire, Athabasca...87.5

Alliance

1. Charlie Allan, Alliance...88.5
2. Alix Allan, Alliance...85.5
3. Lawrence Keichinger, Alliance...80.5

Bruce

1. Frank Bruce, Bruce...94.5
2. Reuben Minchau, Bruce...93.5
3. Ferdinand Sager, Bruce...91.5

Donnelly

1. Albert Brisson, Donnelly...88.5
2. Martin Albert, Donnelly...84.5
3. Bernard Albert, Donnelly...84.5

Stettler

1. Ben Redfern, Stettler...95
2. Tom Bateman, Stettler...90.5
3. M. Scheirschmidt, Stettler...90

Claresholm

1. Ronald Olmstead, Claresholm...83
2. Glen Olmstead, Claresholm...83
3. Allan Davies, Claresholm...82

Lethbridge

1. John Luco, Lethbridge...93.5
2. Leland Burr, Lethbridge...90
3. Ben Ober, Lethbridge...88.5

Czar

1. Hardy Almost, Czar...80
2. Roy Swanson, Czar...79.5
3. Edwin Swanson, Czar...79

Girouxville

1. Alphe Audette, Girouxville...80
2. Leo St. Jean, Girouxville...79
3. Paul W. Pelletier, Girouxville...76

Ryley

1. R. A. Patterson, Tofield...90
2. Palmer Sagmoen, Ryley...85.5
3. Arthur Haugen, Tofield...85

St. Andrew's

1. Alex McPhee, Maughan...96.25
2. Angus MacMillan, Maughan...94
3. Chas. Mullins, Vermilion...91

Derwent

1. J. M. Pedlbury, Derwent...95.5
2. Wm. Dwyer, Derwent...95
3. Peter Jorenco, Derwent...94.5

Myrnam

1. Wm. Babey, Myrnam...97.25
2. Steve Miskew, Myrnam...96.5
3. Steve Parkiw, Myrnam...96

Willingdon

1. Geo. Shewchuk, Willingdon...89.5
2. Steve Dubitz, Hairy Hill...89
3. Steve Farris, Andrew...89

High Prairie

1. Alex Smyth, High Prairie...81.5
2. John Napier, High Prairie...80
3. Albert Erikson, High Prairie...78

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FIELD STANDING OF JUNIOR GRAIN CLUBS
(Wheat)

Name of Club	Average Score
Holborn Junior Wheat Club.....	87.7
Vegreville Junior Wheat Club.....	85.2
Bindloss Junior Wheat Club.....	83.3
Holden Junior Wheat Club.....	82.9
Viking Junior Wheat Club.....	82.6
Camrose Junior Wheat Club.....	82.12
Ohaton Junior Wheat Club.....	82.9
Grande Prairie Junior Wheat Club.....	81.6
Ft. Saskatchewan Jun. Wheat Club.....	81.0
Bow Island Junior Wheat Club.....	80.7
Athabasca Junior Wheat Club.....	80.6
Alliance Junior Wheat Club.....	79.8
Bruce Junior Wheat Club.....	79.6
Donnelly Junior Wheat Club.....	78.9
Stettler Junior Wheat Club.....	78.8
Claresholm Junior Wheat Club.....	77.0
Lethbridge Junior Wheat Club.....	76.8
Czar Junior Wheat Club.....	75.6
Girouxville Junior Wheat Club.....	75.55
Ryley Junior Wheat Club.....	75.5
St. Andrews Junior Wheat Club.....	75.2
Derwent Junior Wheat Club.....	74.8
Myrnam Junior Wheat Club.....	74.2
Willington Junior Wheat Club.....	74
High Prairie Junior Wheat Club.....	73.4
Andrew Junior Wheat Club.....	72.9
Tofield Junior Wheat Club.....	72.2
Daysland Junior Wheat Club.....	71.9
Hayter Junior Wheat Club.....	70.9
Falher Junior Wheat Club.....	70.8
Consort Junior Wheat Club.....	70.3
Wetaskiwin Junior Wheat Club.....	69.5
Huxley Junior Wheat Club.....	69.1
Nobleford Junior Wheat Club.....	67.7
Sedgewick Junior Wheat Club.....	67.2
St. Patricks Junior Wheat Club.....	63.0
Innisfail Junior Wheat Club.....	62.2
Woodhouse Junior Wheat Club.....	61.4
St. Brides Junior Wheat Club.....	60.3
Castor Junior Wheat Club.....	57.9
Slawa Junior Wheat Club.....	57.7
Youngstown Junior Wheat Club.....	54.5
Craigmyle Junior Wheat Club.....	49.4
High River Jun. Wheat Club (frozen)	40.5

1933-34 VOLUNTARY POOL

It has been decided to operate a voluntary Pool for the coming season along similar lines to that of the past year, whereby any Pool member may decide for himself as to whether he wishes to deliver any portion of his wheat on pooling basis, or to market all or any portion on the open market, with the same delivery restrictions to the Voluntary Pool to apply as were in effect during the past season, whereby a Pool member must instruct at time of shipment of his carlot as to the marketing basis he desires to take advantage of, or in other words, unless he decides to market same on pool basis at time of shipment in carlot, he will not have the privilege of altering same to pool basis at a subsequent date during the season.

Insofar as deliveries on street or cash ticket basis are concerned, the Pool member must elect at time of delivery as to whether he desires to accept settlement to be final insofar as the marketing basis is concerned.

Initial Payment on deliveries to 1933-34 Voluntary Pool, effective as from July 15th last, has been set on the same basis as in effect last season, namely, 35c basis One Northern in store Vancouver, and with the same spreads on the lower grades to apply.

CAIRNS SECRETARY WHEAT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Robert W. Bingham, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, has been appointed chairman of the Wheat Advisory Committee which will take over the application of the recently signed world wheat agreement. Andrew Cairns, formerly statistician with the Canadian Wheat Pool, has been appointed secretary.

HUGE DAIRY POOL FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Staid old England has created a surprise for those Canadians who have been kicking the pool idea around, by deciding to form a huge national dairy pool to handle all the milk produced in that country. A vote was recently held among the British farmers with the requirement that a two-thirds majority was necessary for the adoption of the plan. Actually 96.42 per cent voted in favor of the scheme which becomes operative on January 1st, 1934. With its national and regional pools the scheme will be one of the biggest undertakings in the United Kingdom. Farmers will sell their milk through the pools, which will divide the profits among the participants according to the amount of milk each delivers.

BANKING CHANGES SUGGESTED BY POOLS

In a brief presented on behalf of Manitoba Pool Elevators, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, and the Alberta Wheat Pool before the Royal Commission on Banking at Ottawa, September 19th, the following proposals were advocated:

- (1) Establishment of an intermediate credit system;
- (2) Abolition of excessive interest rates;
- (3) Creation of a central bank;
- (4) Consideration of the question of the "adequacy" of the powers of banks to loan money on threshed grains.

In the opinion of the Western Pools, a marked advance in price levels and a scaling down of debts were necessary before there could be hope of the return of prosperity to the Prairie Provinces or substantial improvement in Canadian industry.

GOVERNMENT ESTIMATE OF GRAIN PRODUCTION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates wheat production of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan at 264,000,000 bushels for the current crop. Last year the estimate was 408,400,000; 1931's production was 301,181,000.

The total wheat crop of Canada, east and west, is estimated at 282,771,000.

The production of the three Prairie Provinces with comparative figures for the last year, is estimated as follows:

	1933	1932
Wheat.....	264,000,000	408,400,000
Oats.....	186,500,000	245,726,000
Barley.....	48,500,000	63,114,000
Rye.....	5,340,000	7,738,000
Flax.....	691,000	2,367,000

By Provinces the wheat yields are estimated as follows:

	1933	1932
Manitoba.....	32,600,000	42,400,000
Saskatchewan..	128,300,000	202,000,000
Alberta.....	103,100,000	164,000,000

Andrew

1. Alec Rotter, Sniatyn..... 89
2. Geo. Alexandruk, Sniatyn..... 87.5
3. Nick Babiuk, Sniatyn..... 85.5

Tofield

1. Clifford Appleby, Tofield..... 89
2. Orville Nickerson, Tofield..... 86
3. Ed. R. Kallal, Tofield..... 85.5

Daysland

1. Sam Wirth, Daysland..... 86
2. Harold Brittain, Daysland..... 85
3. Oswald Koehli, Daysland..... 82

Hayter

1. Wallace Watson, Provost..... 82
2. Stanley Watson, Provost..... 81
3. Jack Thompson, Hayter..... 79

Falher

1. Leo Beaudoin, Falher..... 89
2. Eugene Lemire, Falher..... 87
3. Alex Sauvageau, Falher..... 84

Consort

1. Merwin Isaac, Consort..... 78
2. Ross Campbell, Consort..... 76.5
3. Graham Campbell, Consort..... 76

Wetaskiwin (Bulyea)

1. J. Esminger, Wetaskiwin..... 86
2. Otto Esminger, Wetaskiwin..... 85
3. Edmont Dewald, Wetaskiwin..... 84

Huxley

1. Andy Silver, Huxley..... 88
2. Harry Hogg, Huxley..... 80
3. Gerald Bennifield, Huxley..... 78

Nobleford

1. Edwin Welsh, Nobleford..... 76
2. Jack Green, Nobleford..... 73
3. Geo. F. Todd, Nobleford..... 72

Sedgewick

1. Bernard Toppe, Sedgewick..... 87
2. Ronald A. Soper, Sedgewick..... 86.5
3. Leslie H. Ball, Sedgewick..... 84

St. Patricks

1. Sandy MacLellan, Ethelwyn..... 86.5
2. Trevor Jones, Rusylvia..... 86
3. Gilbert Jones, Rusylvia..... 83.5

Innisfail

1. Allan Marshall, Innisfail..... 92
2. Frank Quartly, Innisfail..... 91
3. Harold Dial, Innisfail..... 82

Woodhouse

1. V. L. Weatherhead, Woodhouse..... 85
2. Fred Evans, Claresholm..... 83
3. Fred Gillard, Granum..... 77

St. Brides

1. Angus MacMillan, St. Brides..... 95.5
2. Francis O'Neill, St. Brides..... 88.5
3. John McGrath, St. Brides..... 87.5

Castor

1. Wm. Jamieson, Halkirk..... 82.5
2. John Tjart, Castor..... 74
3. Peter Tjart, Castor..... 74

Slawa

1. Nick Michalechuk, Derwent..... 89.5
2. John Dmytryshyn, Myrnam..... 83
3. Nick Dmytryshyn, Myrnam..... 83

Youngstown

1. Robt. Harrington, Big Stone..... 78
2. R. Pihlaja, Youngstown..... 76
3. Elmer Spreeman, Collhome..... 74

Craigmyle

1. Norman Nelson, Craigmyle..... 71
2. Eric Blore, Craigmyle..... 68
3. Ronald Vernon, Craigmyle..... 62

High River

1. Frank Fraser, High River..... 89
2. C. Iahnert, Blackie..... 86.5
3. A. Iahnert, Blackie..... 86.5

U.S.A. INVISIBLE WHEAT

B. W. Snow, of Chicago, well-known crop estimator, says the United States carryover is 150 million bushels less than the Government figures, that the Republic has only sufficient wheat for the current year's requirements and a comparatively small carryover.

TO THE ATTACK

Pickwell Joins in New Anti-Pool Campaign

Under the heading "Canada Has A Wheat Quota," F. C. Pickwell, western correspondent of the *Toronto Saturday Night*, devotes several columns in that periodical principally to a criticism of the Canadian Wheat Pools. Only a brief portion of the entire article is devoted to a discussion of the actual subject, the remainder being a re-hash of the standardized condemnation of the prairie Pools which has been so indefatigably circulated throughout all Canada, as well as in Great Britain and the United States, during the last three years. That much of it is erroneous does not in the least disturb Mr. Pickwell. The weekly journal which employs him evidently relishes the material, being a disciple of the same interests as those served by such newspaper publications as the *Financial Post*, the *Financial Times*, and *Nation's Business*.

Mr. Pickwell seemingly has come to the conclusion that the whole idea of the wheat quota, as decided upon by the leading wheat producing nations in the world, was a machiavellian plot conceived and carried out by the Canadian Wheat Pools, with the deluding of Premier Bennett, all the nations who signed, and the people of Canada in the process! Surely Mr. Pickwell can hardly credit the successful putting over of such a vast proposition to the Wheat Pools of the prairies which he himself describes as discredited organizations! The very idea is one of contrary suggestions and it all would be rather humorous if the author was not so serious.

Mr. Pickwell suggests that the Wheat Pool officials planned all this international wheat conference in order to get jobs for themselves. This is the same hoary accusation hurled at every farmers' organization ever started in Western Canada. A reasonable review of the producers' co-operative movement in the prairies shows that while from time to time employees forsook co-operatives to take better positions in public life or private organizations, this is true to a much lesser extent with the Wheat Pools.

"Efforts to control prices, backed by promotion ballyhooing, promoted distrust in importing circles and precipitated much feeling abroad. That created general tendencies to order substitutes and encouraged foreign countries to grow more wheat which cut down our sale, developed huge annual carryovers and caused serious embarrassment to the Pool theorists." This is one of Mr. Pickwell's statements. He knows full well, or should know, that large crops in Europe, as well as lessened world trade due to the depression, were responsible for the situation. The idea that Canadian Wheat Pools were entirely to blame for the entire depression, as ingeniously advanced by Mr. Pickwell and writers of his ilk during the early days of 1930, failed to gain credence beyond the originators, and the above statement is much of a similar nature.

Larger European Production

The *Winnipeg Free Press*, September 13th, in discussing war clouds over Europe, says: "They (most of the European nations) are preparing their defenses and resources against future trouble, spending borrowed money on armaments which are breaking them

financially, and growing grain crops which glut the European grain market in order to have plenty of bread when the crash comes." This would seem to indicate that the grim menace of war is actually more of an incentive to increase wheat production in Europe than any other factor, including the Wheat Pools, even in spite of Mr. Pickwell's statements. Furthermore, if that gentleman will look over the statistics of wheat acreage for the five-year period immediately prior to the war and compare it with the current wheat acreages in France, Germany and Italy, he will find that France has actually decreased her acreage, Italy increased hers by less than half a million acres, and Germany transferred a couple of million acres from rye to wheat production. The cause of the immensely larger crops within the last few years has not been due so much in Europe to the acreage as to nearly ideal weather conditions and cheap fertilizer.

Mr. Pickwell continues: "The natural consequence was that we lost ground

total carryover in Canada was 87,000,000 bushels."

Of course this is utter nonsense. The Wheat Pools, if Mr. Pickwell really cares to consult the records, constantly carried over less than their allotment of grain, and as Prof. H. S. Patton pointed out in his address on the Pools at the Institute of Pacific Relations, "While the Canadian Pool had endeavored to accomplish an orderly marketing of its holdings and to realize its full value in world markets, it had not upheld prices by unduly holding stocks, since the end of the 1927-28 crop year the Central Selling Agency virtually sold out."

In order to once again straighten the record, the Alberta Wheat Pool herewith gives the actual figures of total carryover for the last few years operated under the pooling system, showing the proportion of carryover by the grain trade and by the Wheat Pool. This shows that the grain trade proportion of the carryover was actually larger than the Wheat Pool's proportion.

	Total carryover Millions of Bus.	Unsold Pool Wheat Millions of Bus.	Grain Trade p.c. of carryover	Pool p.c. of carryover	P.c. of Crop Mar'td. by Pool
1926.....	39	20	48.6	51.4	52.2
1927.....	53	39	26.4	73.6	53.1
1928.....	92	12	86.5	13.5	51.4
1929.....	127	52	59.0	41.0	51.3
1930.....	130	67	48.6	51.4	51.3
Total.....	441	190	53.8	46.2	51.8

seriously in a once favored foreign market where our superior quality of grain had placed us in an advantageous position. Naturally our two chief competitors (Argentina and Australia) took full advantage of a golden opportunity." In dealing with the latter sentence, it might be mentioned that the golden opportunity which Argentina is said to have taken advantage of, does not seem to have improved the lot of the grain growers there except to bring a year earlier to the Argentinian an era of exceedingly low prices, which was responsible to a degree for a revolution and an overthrow of government. As for Australia, a quotation from Hon. T. H. Bath on June 8th, 1933, is as follows: "Australia's reckless dumping of wheat during the past few years has been mostly responsible for reducing wheat prices to low levels." There is no evidence either to indicate that Canada in particular has lost her advantageous position in world markets beyond the bare statement of Mr. Pickwell, who can hardly be classed as an unbiased commentator. During most of the past year Canadian wheat took an unusually large share of the market.

Carryover Responsibility

The *Saturday Night* writer refers to a book by the secretariat of the League of Nations in 1931 to prove that the Canadian Wheat Pool was responsible for the large carryovers in Canada during recent years. This League of Nations book mentions "This policy (withholding the crop from the market) began in Canada in 1927 partly under the influence of the new Canadian organizations, the Canadian Wheat Pool and its associates. At the end of August, 1929, it held or had bought for future delivery 80,000,000 bushels, while the

Past History

Continuing with his attack, Mr. Pickwell next quotes carryover from 1917 to 1926 in an effort to compare carryover of subsequent years to the disadvantage of the Pools. It does not occur to him to explain that 1917 and '18 were war years in which wheat control boards were in operation and only a little more than a year elapsed subsequent to the disorganization of the Wheat Board before the Pools were formed. He is heedless of the fact that acreage increases in all the exporting countries, and particularly Canada and the United States, piled up tremendous gains, the results of which became more and more impressive in the way of yields as time went on. No fair minded commentator would present such an unreasoned comparison without proper explanation, but Mr. Pickwell seems to be oblivious to everything else save that the Pools must be blamed for as much as possible and in any way possible. He might just as well throw obloquy on those who during the war paraded the length and breadth of Canada and the United States urging and pleading for greater production with the result that Canada and the United States increased acreage by 15 to 20 million acres. Or, if he were so inclined, he might with just as much authority, blame the inventors and manufacturers of power machinery, the men who developed early-ripening disease-resisting wheat, or the Governments that permitted immigration to the prairies of the West.

Summary

Mr. Pickwell may have some success in presenting his case to the readers of the *Toronto Saturday Night*. Maybe these same people want to be convinced and do not need even the support of the

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Another Chapter

Winnipeg correspondent to add fire to their resolution that every trace of the Pools must be eradicated if at all possible. The prairie farmers, however, have an entirely different viewpoint on the subject, and after all it is these people who are closest to the picture and must decide themselves as to the blame or otherwise attachable to the Pools. Certainly we think that a discussion of the merits of the quota system on a fair and open and reasonable basis is a fit subject for the trenchant pen of Mr. Pickwell.

Second Section

In the second section of Mr. Pickwell's article he quotes extracts from some of the addresses given at the Regina World's Grain Exhibition. One reference is made to a lady librarian from the Department of Agriculture at Washington, who wrote a history of efforts to control food prices throughout the world, said to cover a period of 4,600 years. Whatever may be her qualifications it must be admitted that the qualifications of the President of the United States, a man selected to lead 125 million people, must be superior and his actions indicate that no such historical data, even if accurate, will be taken into consideration in his plan to overcome the menaces of the depression and restore agriculture in the United States to a position to which its importance entitles it. The very fact that tariffs and embargoes have effectively raised prices for one class of the community at the expense of the entire consuming public, is quite sufficient for the agriculturists of that country to demand similar treatment. Furthermore, the wheat producers of the most important European countries have been most effectively prevented from experiencing the worst effects of low world prices by tariff methods. Primary producers will not be satisfied with the cold comfort provided by Miss Lacy's book, with the evidence before their eyes.

The reviews of previous depressions showing similar complaints and disturbances as accompany the present one, with the obvious intention of showing that the present affair is but a recurrence of an event that comes like the seasons, has been rather over-done up to date. Humanity has periodic visitations of plagues, droughts, wars, etc., but does not submit to them like the fatalistic oriental. On the contrary every effort is made to overcome them. Sir Herbert Samuel and many other experienced and able men assert emphatically that depressions are man-made and the inference is that they can be prevented. Prof. Irving Fisher, noted economist of Yale University (by no means a nonentity) asserts calmly that the current depression could have been prevented to a large extent and that there is really no reason for these terrible events except the misguidance of men who should know better. Many outstanding British economists ridicule the idea of humanity looking forward hopelessly to periodic returns of depressions and characterize them as remnants of an outworn idea of economies. J. Collingwood Reade, a fellow writer on the Toronto *Saturday Night*, is somewhat inclined to this opinion.

Mr. Pickwell picks a quotation from the address given by J. S. Broomhall, but he is careful not to give the true gist of Mr. Broomhall's utterances. He does mention Mr. Broomhall as saying, "Completely free markets are absolutely es-

There is no body of grain growers in Alberta unaffected by the continuous operation in Alberta of the Pool system of elevators. This system is at once an assurance against aggression and a Rock of Gibraltar against encroachments on dearly-won rights and privileges.

Practically every grain grower in Alberta knows the above statement to be true, but a good many fail to show their appreciation.

The only way the Alberta Pool elevator system can be perpetuated on a basis of grower-control is by means of generous patronage of its facilities. Bushels are the ammunition in this war and only by bushels can ultimate victory be achieved. Indifference and neglect are the ingredients which, compounded, spell defeat.

Obstacles can never defeat the fighting heart, whether in man or

nature. And we cannot conceive of a situation in which the dauntless grain growers of this Province should give up the co-operative ideals they have fought for so strenuously over a quarter of a century. Depression, poor prices, bad crops, may combine to discourage but never completely overwhelm and defeat the stout-hearted farmers of this Western Canada.

One chapter may be ended but another is in the beginning. A story of a renewal of vigor, hope and confidence may be written therein. If so, all will be well. But division, disloyalty and the wholesale surrender of principles, may tell another and less worthy tale.

"There is no defeat except in no longer trying. There is no defeat save from within; no real insurmountable barrier save in people's own inherent weakness of purpose."

FALL BROADCASTING PROGRAM

The Alberta Wheat Pool will resume its Fall program of broadcasting on Thursday, October 5th, and continue during the next three months with weekly broadcasts. The time is from 8:05 to 8:20 p.m. and the stations, CFAC and CJCA.

sential. The grain should flow freely from your side into legitimate distributing outlets in Europe." Most Western farmers would suggest that were all commodities and manufactured articles sold in this manner there would certainly be no complaints from the rural prairies. Will Mr. Pickwell go so far or does he insist that only the wheat grower market his product in that manner?

Mr. Pickwell mentions that suggestion of Sir Albert Humphries that the Grain Trade and the Pools should get together, air their various points of view and adjust equitably any abuses and misunderstandings which might exist. "One of the most constructive suggestions originating at the grain conference," is the way the Toronto *Saturday Night* writer sums this up, but he goes on to explain the Pools' refusal on the ground of "interlocking influences of the various Pool organizations and agrarian politicians." The truth is that the Pools are co-operative organizations, diametrically opposed to the profit-seeking system as practised by the Grain Trade; that the Pool farmers have given no mandate to their organizations to form an alliance with the Grain Trade; that the Pools must be guided primarily by the interests and requirements of the grain growers; and that the Pools are largely concerned with their own affairs but are quite prepared to defend themselves vigorously against attacks, at the same time preferring to attend to their own business.

European Nations Co-operating

As an evidence of the good faith of their intentions expressed at the International Wheat Conference at least two large European nations have already adopted policies tending towards greater consumption of wheat and lessening of production. France has arranged to decrease the quantity of flour extracted from wheat, thus utilizing more of the wheat. By this method exports will be kept at a minimum. Germany is inaugurating policies the effect of which will be to decrease the acreage under both wheat and rye. Germany hopes to increase consumption of wheat by providing more work for her people. Last year consumption of wheat declined 33,000,000 bushels in Germany, largely because poverty compelled workers to subsist on potatoes instead of using bread.

POOL ELEVATOR PATRONAGE

Once again we desire to emphasize the importance of all Pool members extending their patronage to Pool Elevator facilities. Pool members have a substantial amount of money invested in these facilities in the way of elevator and commercial reserve funds. It must be quite evident that the best way to protect the investment is to use the facilities of the Pool system. Furthermore, these facilities have been acquired and are being operated for the sole purpose of extending service and accommodation in the marketing of grain. The continued loyalty of Pool members is a matter of vital importance in the perpetuation of the co-operative elevator system of Alberta, controlled by the grain growers of Alberta.

Life knows no greater virtue than loyalty and no greater vice than disloyalty. The grain growers of Alberta built the Pool elevator system for a purpose well known to all. The loyalty to this Pool system shows more than anything else the splendid character of most of Alberta's farm population:

Alberta Labor Annual

The special Labor Day Annual of the *Alberta Labor News* for 1933 is a worthy successor to the many fine productions of previous years. Its clear print, good quality of paper, and the attractive appearance of editorial and advertising pages alike make it a fine sample of the printer's craft.

The contents are varied; both the political and the industrial fields of the Labor movement are dealt with by Canadian, American, and Old Country writers. First place is given to a short message from J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Labor group in the House of Commons and chairman of the C.C.F., vividly describing the rapid development both of support and opposition to the new movement, and concluding with these words:

"We live in a great day. May we be equal to the opportunities that are ours."

Under the title "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" Fred J. White writes of the conditions of unemployed single men in the Government work camps with reference to the generous but unfulfilled promises of Mr. Bennett in 1930. Miss Jennie Lee contributes a short description of her visit to the Germany of Hitler and his Nazis; George A. Isaacs, another Old Country writer, writes of the treatment of British workers by the "National" Government; C. L. Gibbs discusses the American N.R.A.; Mrs. Price, President of the U.F.W.A., makes a plea for the mentally ill; Mrs. Leona R. Barritt asks and answers the challenging question, "Can we bring order out of this chaos?" Many other writers deal with the economic situation, from the trades unionist point of view and from the point of view of those who place first emphasis upon political action. Altogether, Mr. Roper, the editor of the *Labor News*, has produced another informative and stimulating volume.—A.T.

Scandal's Sticky Fingers

(*Edmonton Journal*, August 28th, 1933)

Many good men and women, knowing in their hearts that gossip is a vicious thing, cannot resist the temptation to pass along the latest bit of scandal. They probably ease their conscience by saying something to the effect that it is too bad stories like that are allowed to circulate and that they don't believe this particular one, but they have done their bit to damage a reputation. Men in public life and women in social or club activities are particularly defenceless against this sort of thing. Especially is this so where the former are made the victims of political plots or threatened court actions that may be nothing more or less than a species of blackmail and based on a false charge. Even if the victim is exonerated, memory links him with the scandal. Years later one probably will remember the accusation but just what the outcome was will be completely forgotten. In other words, the bad name sticks, deserved or not.

These observations are prompted by reading a recent review of a book by Sir Basil Thomson. The reviewer has little enough to say of the story. But he does remember, very distinctly and at some length, that Sir Basil, head of Scotland Yard for many years and in charge of the special branch that hunted German spies in England during the war, was the

central figure in a "scandal" some years after his retirement. He was accused, it will be remembered, of accosting a young woman in a public park. The reviewer comments as follows:

Sir Basil, who was held overnight despite his protests and his former high position, testified that he was merely pursuing sociological studies in the park. If he was in the company of queer women, it was queer women whom he was observing with the idea of getting them into a book. What was the result of the incident which occupied plenty of space in the newspapers at the time it occurred has passed from our mind. And that is what we wish to speak about. Sir Basil may have been able to produce evidence to prove that he was an honest man and a devoted sociologist. On the contrary he may not have been able to produce such evidence, through no fault of his own. He might have been acquitted and the policeman reprimanded. He might have been admonished and let off with a nominal fine. So there is Sir Basil's reputation hanging by a thread and swaying with the wind so far as we are concerned. One remembers the sensational things and forgets the essential and prosaic things. The arrest and charge were sensations, not to be forgotten easily. What happened later was an anti-climax.

Many readers probably will find themselves in a similar position—they remember the Thomson scandal but cannot recollect whether he was adjudged innocent or guilty. Other cases may be cited where the real culprit is forgotten, the victim remembered.

It is easy to understand why a man may prefer to pay blackmail rather than fight or appeal to the police. Imagine a kind-hearted motorist who gives a woman a lift being suddenly told she will scream and charge him with assault if he doesn't give her some money. Nine out of ten men would give her all they had and promise more if she thought that wasn't enough.

FEED SHORTAGE—A SUGGESTION

The feed shortage and its effect upon the beef situation form the subject of an interesting letter from J. H. von Hollen, of Pincher Station, which is too long for reproduction in full. It would be disastrous, states Mr. von Hollen, if a large quantity of the beef now on the hoof on Alberta farms and ranches should go to feed the coyotes as in 1919. It represents the real wealth of Canada and should be put into cans and stored on the shelves of Canadian warehouses, stores and homes. Supposing that 260 million pounds of beef were so stored (representing about 20 lbs. per head of the population); valued at 15 cents per pound, this would put into circulation some \$39,000,000. This beef, urges Mr. von Hollen, is at least as valuable as gold, and should make as sound a basis for the issuing of currency to finance the salvaging of a large quantity of good beef.

Always in Sight

The school mistress was giving her class of young pupils a test on a recent natural history lesson.

"Now, Bobby Jones," she said, "tell me where the elephant is found."

The boy hesitated a moment, then his face lit up.

"The elephant, teacher," he said, "is such a big animal it is scarcely ever lost."



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E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary,
Alberta Live Stock Associations, Calgary

Interests of the United Farm Women

Farm Women and the C.C.F.

Time Devoted to Careful Study of the Program Will Be Well Spent—Important Part Can Be Played by Women's Organization in Educational Work

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

It is quite true that I have talked about the C.C.F. in my last two letters, but I trust you will forgive me if I continue it in this. I shall try to choose some other subject next month!

In this letter I should like to impress upon each reader the important part she—or possibly it may be he—plays in this Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. You will remember that in the preamble of the program it states that the C.C.F. is a Federation of organizations with the same principles, which are later enumerated. As our "United Farmers of Alberta" has gone on record as endorsing its principles, we automatically become a part of the Federation and each individual henceforth has a part to play.

Sometimes, when I realize the number of women in little rural districts who do not belong to their Local U.F.W.A., I wonder if some of them are not needlessly unassuming? I really believe there are some who do not realize what a help they can be, and are under the impression that it does not make any particular difference whether they join or not. I wish it could be impressed on them that the mere fact that they join and show their sympathy is a help, and that it is still more of a help if they can come to at least some of the meetings. It is much more encouraging, locally, to feel we are working with all our neighbors rather than with only a part, while with our larger Local on record we know we are giving encouragement to all others in the movement. True, it is often easier to stay away and take no responsibility, rather than play an active, constructive part. However, I think if the women who do this were to stop and think what a difference in outlook it would make if every woman in the Province did the same, we should have more members.

Problems Man-made

More and more it is being stressed by leaders in social work and leaders in the church that we need active intelligent thought and work today as possibly never before. The C.C.F. Weekly Bulletin published in Saskatoon quotes from a sermon of Dean Armitage of St. Paul's Cathedral, Saskatoon. The Dean, in talking of present day conditions, reminds his listeners that the conditions are man-made, and therefore man must solve the problems created by his own ignorance; this he could do by thinking intelligently about the problems and their cause and thus preparing himself to arrive at a solution and finally apply the remedy. The Bulletin also quotes the much talked of resolution of the United Church in Canada which was adopted at the Toronto Conference, in which the Conference state that capital should be operated not for private gain

but in the service of the general good. The committee, it is further stated, went on record as "welcoming the appearance of other movements which seek to establish co-operation by political and educational means."

In the same number of that paper Mrs. Lucas of the Saskatchewan Farm Women is quoted as saying that the time must come when men must think or perish, and, in the light of her work in the women's section, she made it clear that this applied even more to women, who in the past had left their political thinking to professional politicians.

Educational Part of Our Work

All of which stresses the importance of the educational part our organization must play. We must consider it a school which teaches us to think. True, our organization must play many parts in the life of the farming community. It has the purely pleasant part to play of being a social gathering of friends and neighbors, and that is a part that is most necessary where there are not the social interests of a larger centre. In many parts it is the centre of handicraft work, and these exhibitions at our meetings and conventions are most pleasing and certainly have a part to play in our cultural development; for the joy of doing or seeing work well done has a very great value. But we must keep it ever before us that social problems are not solved through that channel and realize it would be a mistake to devote too much time and interest to that phase of our work. There is always much work to be done in connection with any organization like ours, and the woman who is a good hand worker of any kind is indeed a blessing, for there are chicken suppers to be prepared, quilts to be made and many things for the "handy" woman to do, while the one who is blessed with the ability to entertain by singing or playing or by any other means is invaluable. Thus no one need wrap her talent in a napkin; but each one can make some contribution, and by so doing her ability to work and to think may be developed.

Study C.C.F. Program

Just now probably it is most essential that we turn our attention to the program of the C.C.F. and study it. While the Federation is meeting with much encouragement, it is also meeting with hostile criticism. Some are no doubt sincere in their remarks and some do not mind in the slightest what they say if they can but retard the movement. Possibly it would be a good plan to have our Locals collect the criticisms they see and hear and have them discussed. Sometimes it would involve writing away to get a verdict on some question, and sometimes it would be something that could easily be untangled; the misinformed could be

corrected, the fearful encouraged, but possibly for the "determined-to-be-opposed," there is no help.

Do you remember the very excellent article in the *Maclean's Magazine* of April 15th by Bengée Atlee on "The Future of Medicine?" He has it in the form of a dialogue between a young medical graduate and Aesculapius, the Greek God of Medicine. After the latter has set forth the program he would like to see carried out, the Y.M.G. remarks that he would rather like to see it tried, but he is afraid his medical brethren would consider it visionary and impractical. To this Aesculapius replies: "Of course! So have all schemes for the betterment of man seemed to those without vision, imagination and courage."

So our educational part of our organization can go on in our Locals, that our vision may be the clearer and our imagination the more sane; and we need the help of each woman in the community to give courage to go on with the work.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

U.F.W.A. Local Activities

Waskatenau: Reports good progress, and an interesting and pleasant meeting for September.

Good Cheer: Are starting a library for the Local, each member giving at least one book, and are working on a quilt.

Balzac: Arranged for an entertainment at their September meeting; decided to have joint meetings with the U.F.A. during the winter.

Soldar Creek: Was organized by Mrs. Charles Stong, in the Notikewin district, with Mrs. Bert Thompson and Mrs. James Warke as officers.

Wetsel: Was chosen as the name of a new Local, organized by Mrs. Price, near Erskine. Mrs. S. K. Townsend is president and Mrs. W. Boyce, secretary.

Fort Saskatchewan: Reports of the Ranfurly Conference and of the constituency convention at Bremner were given at a recent meeting.

Notre Dame: Ruffled a quilt, Miss L. Speer of Edmonton being the lucky winner; heard a splendid talk on health, by Dr. Mason of Fort Saskatchewan.

Willow Springs: Answered the roll call with a "Canning Hint"; discussed the purchasing of apples in quantity, and decided to take up this matter with the U.F.A. Local.

Delia: Met at the Rest Room; heard a very fine report of the Junior Conference, by Miss Lena Long, and a most interesting paper on "Mental Physiology as it Relates to Education" by Cecil Hewson, B.A.

Coaldale: Had a very good talk on first aid by Mrs. Willings, a graduate nurse, at their September meeting; also

discussed the reading course and the bulletin on health; appointed Mrs. Clara L. Harris as Junior supervisor.

Calgary: Began their fall activities with a meeting at the home of Mrs. McKinnon, when preparations for Peony Day (October 1st) were discussed and reports were given on the peony display in July, the Balzac Conference and the Girls' Residential Club.

Gleichen: Are holding good meetings every two weeks; decided to send \$6 each year to the Girls' Residential Club, and are also making them a quilt; are re-organizing the Junior Local; heard a good paper on health, prepared by Miss Davidson, Public Health nurse, and an amusing one on the origin of ice cream by Mrs. Sammons.

Arrowwood: Held a shower for the Girls' Residential Club, and took up a collection in aid of the same institution; heard very fine papers and reports by Mrs. Williams on health, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Weins on education, Mrs. McBride on peace, and Mrs. Kemper on the reading course; also enjoyed a piano solo by Vera Hesketh and a reading by Marjorie Leonard.

Mrs. Price, president of the U.F.W.A., wishes to thank Horse Hills U.F.W.A. Local for the beautiful quilt sent to her from the women of that Local. This quilt was one of those exhibited at Stony Plain conference and is a delight to the present owner.

"There are times when I wish I were a man," she said wistfully.

"When?" inquired her husband.

"When I pass a milliner's and think how happy I could make my wife by giving her a new hat."

Loud Speaker

A certain "high pressure" salesman had a very loud voice. One morning, when he was shouting in his office, the manager asked his secretary: "What's all this noise about?"

"Mr. Blank is talking to New York, sir," was the reply.

"Then why on earth doesn't he use the telephone?" asked the manager.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Stuffed Tomatoes: Cut a slice from the stem end of each tomato, scoop out the pulp with a spoon; stuff with a mixture made of 1 cup minced cooked meat, two cups stale bread crumbs, 1 small onion chopped fine, poultry dressing, salt (unless ham or bacon is used), pepper, and tomato pulp to moisten. Add melted butter or dripping unless the meat is quite fat, bake 15 or 20 minutes. If fresh tomatoes are not available, use canned tomatoes and bake as a loaf.

Cold Slaw: Beat 1 egg, add gradually 1 tablespoon salad oil, beating constantly, then add 1/2 teaspoon each of salt and mustard, a few grains of pepper, 1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice, and 1 cup sweet milk. Cook in a double boiler until it thickens; remove from the stove and stir in three cups of finely shredded cabbage; chill thoroughly; decorate with sliced hard-boiled eggs.

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Tulips should be planted in October, about five or six inches deep and six inches apart. In order to ensure planting of an even depth (and thus uniform flowering) a good plan is to remove the earth from a part of the bed, setting in the bulbs and then covering;

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Motto: EQUITY

THE READING COURSE

The reading course offered by the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta will be the same as the one arranged last year, according to a letter from Miss Jessie F. Montgomery. This will be supplemented, however, by the arranging of special individual courses for young people who took the course last year and do not desire to follow it for a second time.

In former years, the Minister of Agriculture has offered two scholarships, each consisting of a term at one of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture, as awards for reading the books on the course and taking a short test at the Junior Conference, based on the reading course and the lectures of the week. It is not yet known definitely whether these scholarships will be offered again, but it is expected that they will be.

But in any case, even those who cannot be sure of attending the Junior Conference, will find it very well worth while, during the winter months, to do some definitely planned reading. Either individual members, or groups of members, or whole Locals could arrange to take the course.

The reading course, as arranged last year and offered again this year, is based upon the economic, social and political developments of the nineteenth century. The books are as follows: "Outline of Industrial History," by Edward Cressey; "Queen Victoria," by Lytton Strachey, a biography that is more interestingly written than many novels; and three novels, "John Halifax, Gentleman," by Mrs. Craik; "Alton Locke," by Charles Kingsley, and "Hard Times," by Charles Dickens.

Those who have read these books and wish to study something else should write to Miss Montgomery, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, stating whether they are prepared to buy their books or wish to borrow them from the Department, and Miss Montgomery will recommend to them a special individual course.

Junior News Items

Many Junior Locals are finding the production of a Local newspaper a constant source of entertainment and a useful means of education. Willow Springs Juniors have carried on their *Chatterbox* for quite a long time, and they decided at their last meeting that the editor would supply local and world news, with two reporters responsible for educational and amusing articles. Bon Accord Local plan to devote one column of their *Storm Blast* to current events.

Bon Accord Juniors also carried out successfully at their last meeting, a series of impromptu speeches by the members. The subjects assigned included: Tame Ducks; Good Roads; What This Town Most Needs; Horses vs. Tractors; A Visit to the Dentist; The Most Important Page in a Newspaper; On My Way to School; Summary

of a Story; Animal Tracks in the Snow; A Visit to the Doctor.

Bismark Local heard a very interesting address from Rev. L. R. Davies, of Ponoka, on "Religion and the New Day", and an article from *The U.F.A.*, read by Homer Lee. Two interesting papers, one on Canadian industries by Edna Farquharson, and one on Canadian cities by Richard Armstrong, were given at the last meeting of Clover Bar Progressives. This Local has formed itself into four groups who will take part in a series of contests during the winter. Flag Pole Hill Juniors enjoyed a talk on early pioneer life, by their leader, and later the members gave impromptu speeches from topics passed around on slips of paper. East Milo Local heard reports on the Junior Conference, and McCafferty Juniors continued their discussion of the C.C.F., Elvins Spencer, who was present at the annual convention, replying to a number of questions.

Dolcy Juniors are having the vegetables grown in their vegetable competition judged at a dance on October 6th; they also plan to raffle a rug, to raise funds.

A number of members of High River Local are sending work to the handicraft exhibit to be held in connection with the Macleod Junior Rally, and Margaret Sheeran, the president, is entering the public speaking contest. At their last meeting, members of this Local made stuffed animals, and Winnifred Humfrey gave a cooking demonstration. High Prairie Juniors appointed a committee to arrange programs for the next few months.

East Milo Juniors plan an anniversary banquet to be held in October. They elected officers at their last meeting: Delos Burke, president, Winnie Wainwright, vice-president; Jack Bushell, secretary, and Mary Shields, treasurer. Bismark and Flag Pole Hills Locals are among those who are holding dances to raise funds.

North Edmonton Juniors enjoyed a corn and weiner roast on the banks of the river recently; Bon Accord also report a successful weiner roast and Clover Bar Progressives held their monthly meeting for September around a campfire in the woods.

Kirriemuir Local reports a successful meeting in September, and the Acme Whiz Bang Juniors held their first meeting recently. This Local is near Bawlf, in Camrose constituency, and the elected officers are Dorothy Saby and Archie Maitland, with Mrs. P. Moan as supervisor.

Junior Essay Contest

It is planned to announce the results of the Junior Essay Contest in our November issue.

Growing Callous

"Does my practicing make you nervous?" asked the man who was learning to play a saxophone.

"It did when I first heard the neighbors discussing it," replied the man next door. "but I'm getting so now I don't care what happens to you."

The Destruction of Substance

Trying to Achieve "Prosperity" by Destroying Wealth

(From the *Winnipeg Free Press*)

For the past four years the principal countries of the world have been trying to fight their way back to prosperity. And during the four years all the industrial countries have been slumping about on the bottom of the great economic depression.

When people talk about prosperity, it is high time now to ask, just what do they mean? What do they want? What do they think prosperity is?

Prosperity, the most obvious definition would show, consists in a condition of plenty. The prosperous man is the man who has plenty of wealth. And the prosperous country is the one with an abundance of sustenance.

During the four years of the depression, can anyone say that there has been a shortage of wealth or of substance in the countries which the depression was scourging? The answer to that is easy.

Canada went into the depression of 1929 a rich country. Rich because of its crops of wheat and other valuable commodities. There has been no shortage of wheat in Canada from the first day of the depression, and there is none now.

Real Wealth Increased

In the past four years the substance of all the "depression" countries has greatly increased. France, Italy, Germany and the Balkan countries have greater supplies of wealth and substance than in previous years. In Britain food supplies have increased, and we are told that in Britain more people are employed than were at work before the War.

The same thing applies not only to the United States, but to the countries of South America. So far from wealth having become scarce, it has since 1929 multiplied many fold. When we get to the United States, however, the matter now assumes a new form.

To move from depression to prosperity naturally means, everybody has hitherto imagined, that people who have had too little substance will get more. The family that needs food will get food. The man who needs a new shirt will get one. The child who needs extra milk will get it. And so on up and down the scale. Scarcity will be replaced by plenty. That is what prosperity means. That is what the world wants, and what, very largely, is meant when "progress" is talked about.

Promoting "Prosperity" by Destruction

In order to promote prosperity, what is now happening? And what are we being asked to approve? Nothing less than destruction. We are to reach prosperity by a world-wide wholesale destruction of substance. When we destroy enough, all will be well, the depression will be gone, and everybody will be back at work. Doing what? Producing more substance, presumably, which presently no doubt in prosperity's interests will have to be destroyed again.

On September 5th a Chicago despatch reported the incineration of hundreds of thousands of pigs at sixty widely separated points in the United States, "representing a gigantic effort to dispose of four million pigs!" Does that suggest lack of wealth? Is that "depression?"

A Chicago newspaper a few days ago printed photographs showing striking farmers emptying truckloads of milk on

to the roads, in order to force the price up. No scarcity of milk.

In the United States the Government is paying its farmers a bonus to plow their cotton crops back into the ground, and to take their acreage out of wheat and corn production. No scarcity here either.

Within the past few weeks we have learned that Canada has entered an agreement of some sort to curtail her exports of wheat to foreign countries. This does not suggest a shortage of agricultural substance in Canada.

Encourage Destruction of Wealth

Everywhere it is the same. English reports refer to the wholesale destruction of wool in Australia, and of coffee in Brazil. The new phase is that the Governments themselves have now regularized the progress of destruction, and are enforcing it and financing it. People are being paid money to destroy wealth, and they are being denounced and reprobated for producing it. Farmers who grow nature's quota of wheat or cotton or pork or sugar are traitors to the great cause of "national recovery." The nations are going to recover themselves by throwing their substance into the fire.

This is not conjecture. It is taking place at this very moment.

Obviously we are not in anything that can be called a "depression." If prosperity means having large quantities of substance, the world never had more. *If getting out of a depression means moving from a condition of scarcity to one of plenty, than we have had plenty all around us during the whole period of the depression.*

There is such an abundance in the world that it has become a pest and a nuisance and is being destroyed in mountains by government enactment, to bring prosperity back again.

Those pig burnings in the United States have shocked the common intelligence into a realization of the absurdity of existing conditions more than anything that has happened since 1929. All the elements needed for prosperity on an ample scale are piled up everywhere, and all the things needed to turn the depression into "good times" are in existence now, and they are being burned en masse and destroyed by official order while the depressed millions stand by in their misery looking on.

What do we expect prosperity to accomplish in the future if we continue to behave as we are doing?

Imagine our great statesmen asking the farmers in the drought-stricken areas of the West to help save the nation by exporting less wheat!

Every step in this devil's progress, we have been earnestly assured, "had to be taken." From dead-wall tariffs to stagnation, and from stagnation, as it now works out, to the destruction of substance. And all the while nature has been providing in abundance for every want of her strange child, man.

Destruction of Life Next

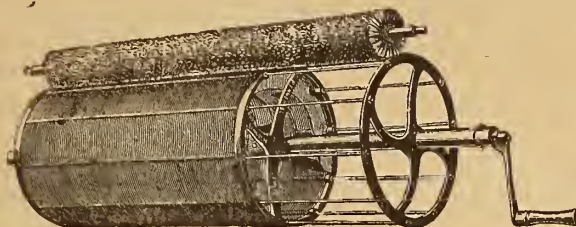
What is the next "inevitable" step? *After the violation of nature will come ruin. The organized destruction of human sustenance leads on to the organized destruction of human life. This would seem to follow from the logic of the situation.* In earlier times the holocaust of food which is now proceeding would have been deemed cause for the vengeance of heaven falling as a judgment on the human species.

When we talk about the return of "prosperity," we are abusing the term. What could prosperity supply that has not already been produced in superabundant quantity?

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U.F.A. Convention Resolutions in Parliament

A Report Presented in Behalf of U.F.A. Group at Ottawa,
Upon Action Taken in Respect to Resolutions of Annual
Convention.



By H. E. SPENCER, M.P.
Secretary, U.F.A. Group

Editor's Note

Since a group of U.F.A. members was first elected to the House of Commons in 1921, a report has been presented at the close of each session, by Henry E. Spencer, M.P., for Battle River, upon the action taken in Parliament in respect to resolutions passed by the Annual Convention of the Association. An outline of Mr. Spencer's report for the current year, which was presented immediately after the close of the session, is given below:

Soldier Settlers' Affairs.—"Be it resolved that we recommend the following for dealing with Soldier Settlers' problems:

- "1. That all loans be non-interest bearing; this to be retroactive to 1929.
- "2. That the annual payment shall not exceed one-quarter crop share or its equivalent in cases of mixed farming, until a better price for farm produce is received.
- "3. That security of tenure be guaranteed as long as the above conditions are complied with."

Bill No. 45 of this session proposes that the interest accruing in the year 1932 shall be entirely remitted. Section 73 provides that any settler or purchaser whose contract was made prior to January 1st, 1933, and who makes payments during the fiscal years 1933-34, 1934-35, and 1935-36 on arrears or instalments due between April 1st, 1933, and March 31st, 1937, inclusive, shall have his account credited with an additional amount equal to such payment.

The Government intends to follow a policy of leniency during these difficult times.

Redistribution.—This resolution asked that urban and rural populations be separated by constituencies in the new redistribution bill, especially with regard to the rural population in East and West Edmonton.

Every effort has been made to comply with the above request, and with some success.

Export of Canadian Cattle to Russia.—This resolution strongly favored trading of Canadian cattle and hides for Russian produce, and asked for favorable consideration by Federal Government.

In spite of aggressive pressure on the Government, the administration refused to encourage the trading as mentioned in the resolution. (In September an offer to take 100,000 beef carcasses in exchange for Russian petroleum and other products, has been made in behalf of the Russian Government, but the Ottawa Government has not at the time of writing indicated whether the offer will be accepted.—Editor.)

Free Freight Rates.—Resolution asked that the Federal Government again make free freight available to settlers wishing to start again in other parts of the Province.

The privilege of free freight rates was made available commencing March 15th

and terminating May 30th. A considerable number of the residents of the Province have availed themselves of the privilege offered. (Free freight rates have again been announced this fall. The matter is referred to in an article elsewhere in this issue.—Editor.)

Farm Machinery Prices.—Resolution drew attention to the prices of agricultural machinery and repairs in relation to the present prices of agricultural products; and therefore urged the appointment of a Commission with a view to investigating and regulating the prices of farm machinery and repairs.

The Government is taking no action along the line suggested.

Central Marketing Board.—"Resolved that the Federal Government be urged to set up a Central Marketing Board to handle all primary products."

There is nothing being done this year by the Government in this respect.

Controlled Inflation or Reflation.—To relieve agriculture, the Government is requested to lower the value of the Canadian dollar to be on a par with that of our chief competitors, and so enable us to take advantage of the Ottawa agreements.

The Government have met this part way by introducing through the Budget, the Agricultural Stabilization Fund which will be of benefit to exports of sundry farm products sent to Great Britain. This fund was to make up the difference between the price actually received and the pound sterling valued at \$4.60. With the recent rise of the pound, the necessity of such fund may disappear.

Distribution of Wealth.—"Be it resolved that we urge upon the Federal Government to introduce measures designed to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth, including taxation measures, especially income and inheritance taxes."

The Minister of Finance promised every consideration to this resolution and in the Budget proposals brought in a more steeply graduated income tax schedule. We have recommended a further taxation on the larger incomes.

The subject of inheritance tax comes under Provincial jurisdiction.

Bank Interest Rate.—"Resolved that the banks should be penalized when charging more than the maximum rate of interest allowed by the Bank Act, namely, 7 per cent."

The Government has taken no steps to penalize the banks for charging more than the maximum rate of interest allowed by the Bank Act, although we have twice introduced legislation with this aim in view, but without success. A bill was introduced this session to limit interest on future loans to 5 per cent. This was defeated.

The Government has especially requested the banks to reduce interest on deposits and loans by half of one per cent.

Taxation of Government Bonds.—"Whereas, under the present system of

issuing bonds accumulated wealth is enabled to evade taxation to the detriment of other taxpayers;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Federal and Provincial Governments be asked to have all bonds issued in future subject to taxation."

The Government expressed their agreement with this resolution.

The Dominion Government and Interest Rates.—"Whereas, the income of the Dominion has been reduced in the last three years to less than half of what it was, and,

"Whereas, the expenditures have not been reduced in proportion;

"Be it resolved that we demand that the Dominion Government reduce the bank interest rate in proportion to the reduction in commodity prices."

A statement from the budget speech of the Finance Minister reads as follows:

"May I say that the policy of this Government is to keep the interest charges upon the public debt as low as possible by maintaining such financial policies as will enable us to raise new funds and convert maturing loans on the most economical basis."

Amendment Immigration Act.—This resolution criticized residents of Canada being seized and detained for deportation on mere suspicion or taken to distant ports for an investigation into their conduct, and asked that we call upon the Dominion Government to so amend the Immigration Act that:

1. No person may be arrested or detained upon mere suspicion or statement of one person;
2. In case of an enquiry into the conduct of any person, such enquiry shall be held in his or her own district.

This was submitted to the Minister of Justice who said the resolution would receive every consideration.

Juvenile Offenders.—The resolution requested that first consideration be given to care of juvenile offenders to enable them to be returned to society as normal, self-respecting and self-supporting citizens.

The Minister of Justice was sympathetic to the resolution, and arrangements are being made in at least one of the penitentiaries to isolate juvenile offenders from the adults.

Equal Rights in Tariff Matters.—"Whereas, the Imperial Economic Conference agreed with respect to Empire-grown wheat that the six cent preference could be removed if and when Empire producers were unable or unwilling to supply the British market at world prices, and,

"Whereas, we believe that national prosperity will not be achieved by applying one principle to certain classes and another principle to other classes;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the principle applied to the Canadian wheat grower be also applied to the Canadian manufacturer, viz., that their protection be taken away if and when they are un-

able or unwilling to supply their goods to the Canadian consumer at world prices."

The Finance Minister's reply was that the above resolution would receive every consideration. No action, however, has been taken by the Government.

National Wheat Board.—Requesting the Dominion Government to establish a National Wheat Board to control the entire production and marketing of the Canadian wheat crop, such board to commence functioning in the early spring of 1933, and to guarantee the farmers at least cost of production, rating the farmers' own labor as a reasonable factor in such cost of production.

The Government definitely refused to comply with this request.

World Peace and Disarmament.—Recommending that in the interests of world peace the private manufacture of arms, and the private control of traffic in arms, be suppressed.

Another resolution asks, as a first step towards more complete disarmament, a reduction of world armaments by approximately one-third or any alternative measures of equal or greater effectiveness, and announced support for:

(a) The general abolition of weapons forbidden to four countries under the Peace Treaties (big warships and submarines; tanks and heavy guns; military aircraft and preparation for chemical war);

(b) Comprehensive limitation and reduction of other armaments and expenditure thereon, and

(c) The abolition of the private manufacture of arms.

These two resolutions were submitted to the Minister of National Defence, and though he was non-committal, he said the resolutions would receive careful study.

There is no private manufacture in Canada of arms or ammunition designed for military purposes.

Writing Down of Debts.—"Whereas, the great need today is more purchasing power in the hands of consumers;

"Therefore be it resolved that we recommend that a conference be called between the Federal and Provincial Governments to establish a policy of writing down debts owing by individuals, in the same proportion as the fall in the price of commodities; in other words, that debts be paid in the ratio as commodity prices had to the debts when they were contracted."

A resolution covering the substance of the above was submitted to the House of Commons by us, and passed on to the House of Commons Committee. This Committee has gone into the whole subject of interest and debt in Canada.

The Government does not plan to call a conference as suggested.

CALGARY FALL SHOW

The Calgary Fall Stock Shows will be held on November 1st, 2nd and 3rd; judging will take place on the 1st and the auction sales of cattle, sheep and swine on the 2nd and 3rd. Entries for the show close on October 21st.

A passenger on the limited, looking under his berth in the morning, found one black shoe and one tan. He called the porter's attention to the error.

The porter scratched his head in bewilderment.

"Well, ef dat don't beat all," he said. "Dat's de second time dis mawnin' dat mistake's happened."

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SOME OBSERVATIONS

(Continued from page 9)

libraries in the farmers' and workers' homes. Well filled shelves of books on literature, history, sociology, economics and science were to be found in practically every home. That those books were not there for effect alone could soon be ascertained from a few minutes' conversation with the owner.

The Danish farmer, like his Canadian confrere, has suffered from the decline in agricultural prices which reached the low point last winter. The farmer's position was made more difficult because wage levels had not been greatly reduced since 1929. To ease the situation, the Government declared a one-year partial moratorium on farm debts in certain areas, and this has given him a breathing spell.

In the interval since last February, bacon prices have almost trebled, and with the reduced bacon production this year, these prices will in all probability show a further increase and thus help to relieve the farm debt situation. Owing to the fact that wages have not been reduced in other industries and professions to anything like the extent they have in this country, the Danish farmer felt that he was carrying the full burden of the depression and that he had just cause for complaint. Now that the Government has given him some protection, and prices have improved for the commodities he has to sell, the unrest in the agricultural areas is likely to disappear.

Space does not permit me, in this article, to deal with the system of agricultural credits, co-operative activities, education, and social legislation, so nothing will be said of them at this time.

Sweden Also Land of Co-operators

From Denmark we went to Sweden, and here again one was struck with the amount of construction work going on and the "normalcy" of conditions. Sweden differs very greatly from Denmark in that, with the exception of the southern part, it is mainly an industrial country. It has a population of slightly over 6 million people of which less than 160,000 were unemployed last winter.

Agriculture is not as highly organized as it is in Denmark, but the industrial areas are more highly organized. Labor unions are very strong, and the consumers' co-operatives are tremendous institutions. These co-ops, employing thousands of men in every part of Sweden, have not reduced wages since 1929, and in many cases they have increased them. Twice since 1929 private business interests have endeavored to get the Government to instigate a 20 per cent reduction in wages all round, and this the Government has refused to do, with the result that although private business has reduced wages to some extent, the reduction has not been severe. Teachers' salaries and grants to educational institutions have not been reduced since 1929.

One of the officials of the "Konsum" (Co-operative), in speaking about conditions and wage levels in Sweden, said: "Our employees spend most of their money with us, and if we reduced their wages they would simply reduce our business by that amount because they would have that much less money to spend."

In Norway

Crossing from Sweden into Norway, we found slightly less building and construction activity and a higher percentage of unemployment. The reasons for this

are quite obvious. To begin with, Norway is a poorer country than either of the other two, and a country in which a large part of the population follows the sea as a means of making a living. Shipping interests all over the world have been very badly hit by the depression, and Norwegian sailors and fishermen have felt the depression quite keenly. Outside of a few comparatively good farming districts such as the Asker Valley, the Trondheim and Stavanger districts, farming has been a difficult business because of the rough nature of the country. Even in the poorer districts, however, great progress is being made through co-operative effort.

One of the striking things about Norway is the progressive way in which they are tackling their problems of supplying modern services to the people.

On our return from Norway we spent a further three weeks studying the educational systems of Sweden and Denmark, at the International People's College, Elsinore, and it may interest those who are fond of making the statement that we have the best educational system in the world here, to know that those Scandinavian countries have gone much further than we have in supplying the educational needs of their people.

In Hitler's Germany

On my homeward journey I took the opportunity of once again visiting Germany, spending a few days in Berlin and then going by way of Halle, Weimar, Frankfurt and Cologne to Brussels.

Much has been written during the last few months about conditions in Germany under Nazi rule, and the situation there is one that the whole world is watching with keen interest and some anxiety.

On entering Germany today one is not long in being convinced of the reality of Hitler's Brown Shirts because they are everywhere. You can see them in all the cities and towns, going about in twos and threes, and as you meet these chaps in the most unexpected places, it is not hard to understand how any counter move against the Hitler regime would have difficulty in getting started.

There is no question but that the Nazis dominate the situation, and the constant parading of troops serves as a warning to all who may feel restive, that they are willing to use force to carry out their policies if need be. Five times in one day I saw armed troops marching in Berlin, and hardly a day passes without parades of storm troopers in some part of the country.

The military spirit is abroad in Germany again, and is being encouraged by the Nazi administration. Germans openly boast that they have one million men under arms instead of the hundred thousand provided by the Treaty of Versailles. They claim, and with some justice too, that no other nation has lived up to the provisions of the Treaty, and ask why should they?

Historical Background of German Fascism

To understand the causes that made it possible for Hitler to come to power, it is necessary to go back a little to the time immediately after the war. It is true that the German armies were defeated on the battlefields of France and Belgium, but the actual horrors of war were not brought home to the German people, apart from the fighting men. It is also true that huge reparation payments were exacted from Germany, but foreign

bankers loaned her sufficient money to meet these reparations and more, and as long as foreign money poured into Germany, factories hummed; the people were working, and Berlin was one of the gayest capitals of Europe. It resembled anything but the capital of a defeated nation.

In 1929-30 when loans to Germany were materially reduced or withdrawn altogether, the country was thrown on its own resources, and the full enormity of the reparations payments and the full effects of defeat began to dawn on the German people. Since that time conditions have become steadily worse. Factories have been closed; unemployment has increased, and last winter there were over 6 million unemployed, most of them young people. The German people came to feel that through the Treaty of Versailles they were reduced to the status of a second-rate power—a bitter cup for a once proud and haughty nation.

Into this picture comes the man who more than any other in recent times has learned to stir the emotions of the German people—Adolf Hitler. For years Hitler has been agitating and damning the Treaty of Versailles, but as long as the people had work and were contented he failed to get very far. In fact he was jailed for his activities at one time.

Youth Infected by Fiery Eloquence

As unemployment increased, Hitler got larger and larger crowds to listen to his speeches. More and more people became infected with his fiery eloquence, and he soon attracted nation-wide attention. He directed his appeal to the youth of Germany; he stirred their imagination and their national pride by his glowing accounts of the feats of German arms down through the pages of history. He told them that "the German armies were victorious on every front during the Great War. They were not defeated on the field of battle, they were defeated at home—stabbed in the back, and by whom? The bankers! And who were the bankers? The Jews! Jews, the arch-traitors who had stabbed Germany in the back during her hour of need and then completed their shameful work by selling the German people into slavery and degradation through the Treaty of Versailles."

This was the argument of Hitler, put forth with all the fanatical zeal of which he is capable. He called to the German people to reassert themselves as a nation; he promised the youth of Germany work in a new and purified state free from the domination of the Jewish bankers. He was able to stir the emotions of young Germany as no other leader has done for generations, and as a result he and his followers are firmly in control today. No opposition of any description is tolerated. Spies are everywhere, and people are afraid to voice any criticism of the administration for fear that they will be seized and hauled off to a concentration camp.

Tense Atmosphere Prevails

In speaking to German citizens it is very difficult to get at the real feelings of the individual. If you ask a question as to what is his opinion of Hitler's Reich, he will either tell you he would rather not discuss it, or he will praise Hitler and his policies in a voice that is sure to be audible to whoever may be interested enough to listen. There is a marked feeling of tenseness in the air as if they did not know what is going to

happen next. Yet with all this, there are many people in Germany today who have little sympathy with Hitlerism, who at the same time are in sympathy with the policy of Germany reasserting herself as a nation. The military spirit is everywhere in evidence. Troops are constantly on the move. Nazis are being drilled and paraded on every occasion, and they make quite a fine showing in their neat uniforms.

When Hitler assumed control he placed armed guards on duty day and night at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In recent months he has made a ceremony out of the changing of the guard. Every day at noon a battalion of troops marches down Unter den Linden with bands playing and colors flying. As they approach the tomb they swing into the goose-step and come to a halt directly in front of the tomb where they give the salute. The relief guards goose-step to their positions; the crowd gives the Hitler salute and the soldiers march away again. Thousands of people watch this ceremony every day, and it is not without its effect. Incidentally all foreigners are supposed to give the Hitler salute on this occasion.

Foreign officials with whom I talked in Berlin stated that the tension has increased in Germany in the last few months, and one of them said: "I feel as if we are sitting on top of a powder magazine that may blow up at any minute."

Depressed Economic Conditions

Business conditions in Germany are in marked contrast with those of neighboring countries. Many fine stores and business places are closed. The number of people begging on the streets is noticeably much greater than in other countries, and a large number of people are poorly and shabbily dressed.

Very strict regulations are enforced with regard to taking money out of the country. All foreigners must declare how much money they take into the country with them and also declare it when going out, and if you have more going out than you had going in you would be put to endless trouble before you could get it out. The reason for this of course is to stop Jews and others, but mainly Jews, from taking their money out of the country.

In spite of the treatment the Jews have received in Germany, there are many of them still there. These are mainly poor people who had no means of getting out of the country. That those who could get out were doing so is indicated by the fact that 50,000 went to France in the period of two months.

With regard to alleged atrocities committed in Germany, I can only say that I did not see any myself, although I met many refugees, not Jews, but trade union leaders, students and professors who suffered at the hands of the Nazis. Young Nazi underlings were often rude and overzealous in some of their activities, but German officials on the whole were quite courteous and efficient.

The tourist trade in Germany this year has shown a remarkable decrease because many people were afraid to go there. Some travel bureaux and travel associations warned their people to stay away from Germany, and this has combined with other factors to make business poor and to aggravate the unemployment situation.

Embers of Discontent Smouldering

Hitler promised to end unemployment by initiating a large program of public



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construction, but up to the present time there is very little evidence of anything being done on a large scale. If Hitlerism is to succeed in Germany it will have to solve the unemployment situation. By putting his own followers to work is the only way Hitler can retain their loyalty. Communist and other radical elements that are for the time being driven under cover, are nevertheless a potential menace to the present regime, and if millions of people are to remain unemployed, the smouldering embers of revolutions may flare forth before many months go by.

To my mind the answer to the question of how long Hitler will last in Germany, is tied up with two things: first, a solution of the unemployment problem, and second, the avoidance of war with an outside nation. If Hitler can evolve some means of putting the people to work and avoid war, he may remain in power for a long time because he is very firmly in control now. On the other hand, if unemployment continues, or if Germany becomes involved with Poland or France, Hitler's regime is likely to be of short duration.

Conditions in Belgium and France

Proceeding from Germany I went to Belgium, stopping in Brussels for a short stay and making a trip over the battlefields before going to Paris. France and Belgium are reaping a rich harvest this year, and whether this had much to do with it or not I got the feeling in those countries that conditions were fairly good. Unemployment is not the serious problem that it is in other countries, and a great deal of work was going forward.

France has just completed 125 million dollars worth of fortifications along the German frontier. Belgium has taken similar steps, and the press of the two countries are insistent that they must be prepared to deal with Germany at a moment's notice.

On the Battlefield of the Great War

As I went over the battlefields in Belgium and saw the many evidences of desolation left by the Great War that are still to be seen after fifteen years, I carried in my pocket papers in which demands were made that the only way to preserve peace was to have larger and larger armaments and fortifications, and I wondered where it is going to end. Here, every few hundred yards, were cemeteries containing thousands of the best blood of all nations, and now just fifteen years later the same countries are bristling with soldiers and hostility towards each other.

Another disarmament conference is beginning, but I am afraid it will be like so many that have gone before—just another conference!

MR. COOTE'S MEETINGS

G. G. Coote, M.P., will speak at Arrowwood on October 10th; at Milo on the 11th; Lomond on the 12th; Retlaw on the 13th; and Enchant on the 14th. E. J. Garland, M.P., will also speak at Arrowwood.

BEAUTY SPOT CONTEST

The planted Beauty Spot and Rock Garden and Pool Contests, sponsored by the U.F.W.A., will close on November 30th. Photographs and snapshots should be forwarded to Central Office before that date.

Mass Consumption Key to Economic Problem

Ideas Inherited From the Age of Scarcity Must Be Torpedoed

By STUART CHASE in the *New York Nation*

"In the last resort," said Thorstein Veblen, "the economic moralities wait on the economic necessities." No single one of the economic moralities is held in more tender regard among Western peoples than that carried in the phrase: "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread." To secure useful goods, one must give useful labour. This is, to date, axiomatic. Useful labour, moreover, has taken on a moral dignity, almost a divinity, which would have shocked Plato or Pericles, who held common labour to be menial and degrading.

One Important Exception

It is true that the modern rule has one important exception. It is not applicable to that 2 per cent or so of the population which Veblen has characterised as the kept classes. Those who live by virtue of the absentee ownership of profitable investment, whether in lands, buildings, royalties, or stocks and bonds, are totally exempt from its compulsions. It is manifest that in so far as they live on the usufruct of their portfolios they eat without working. Fortunately the classical economists have been at some pains to rationalise this breach of a great moral principle. It appears that the kept classes consume without producing *now* because *in the past* they have produced without consuming. They are justly entitled to a "reward for abstinence." This would be news to many young gentlemen and ladies in exclusive finishing schools; it would be news to every fortunate gambler in real estate and stocks; news to all the recipients of engraved certificates of esteem from the house of Morgan; it would be news to Mr. Charlie Mitchell and the million-dollar bonus boys—corporate, not khaki—but so the classic apologia goes. And certainly no group in the community is more alert to the moral virtue of diligence, application, and industry, on the part of others, than the kept classes. "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." Even child labour is defended on the grounds that it keeps children out of mischief. Indeed a perspicacious psychologist might amuse himself with the theory that lack of useful work in a given group is compensated by their profound regard for the necessity of useful work at other points in the social structure.

Economic Morality

The economic morality of work stands, then, for 98 per cent, more or less, of the population, charmingly and persuasively encouraged by the remaining 2 per cent. Impinging upon this principle, however, comes a thoroughly unmoral economic reality. Its pressure is already immense, and day by day grows stronger. Raw natural energy, harnessed in a prime mover and yoked to an operating machine, is destroying human work. The curve of technical invention is cumulative and tends to grow, according to Dr. William F. Ogburn, at a geometrical rate. It is perhaps the strongest economic force in the modern world; nor can it be stopped short of scrapping what is known as

Western civilisation, and retreating to the handicraft of the Middle Ages.

The economic reality of the automatic process and quantity production has a steadily declining use for human labour, particularly manual labour. What it does demand is efficient consumption of its fabulous output. Unless its serialised machines and processes are run at approximate capacity on the "balanced load" principle, it cannot properly function—as in the present depression. It demands efficient functioning at the cost of wrecking the whole economic structure. To function it must have millions and millions of the sturdiest sort of consumers; consumers with admirable digestive tracts and great powers for depreciating personal equipment. Slowly, under this imperative, consumption is becoming, as a matter of economic reality, more important than work; purchasing power more important than man hours.

Slowly, reluctantly, even kicking and screaming; industrial nations are being driven to the hitherto abhorrent notion that the consumer must be furnished with purchasing power whether he works or not. Two years ago in this republic the word "dole" carried rather more opprobrium than the word "racketeer." Yet the dole marches on, five hundred millions of it in the last Congress.

Destroy Wealth to Preserve "Morality"

It is touching to watch the tortures of the moralists caught on the horns of this dilemma; one school of them seriously proposes that the output, rather than be allowed to fall into the hands of the consumer, should be destroyed. A billion pounds of coffee, millions of bushels of wheat, thousands of bales of cotton, uncounted gallons of milk have recently been subjected to holocaust and destruction, thus preserving the economic morality of the wayfaring citizen. He has not worked, so he must be prevented from consuming. This censorship, however, like another recent noble experiment in prohibiting consumption, has not served economic realities, however much it may have served the cause of beautiful morals. The jam in the industrial mechanism is not relieved by even such monumental measures of deliberate waste.

The consumer must be permitted to consume. There is no other final outcome to the pressure of the technical arts. The 98 per cent must absorb, with or without working, even as the 2 per cent have done hitherto. That this will reduce the relative advantages of conspicuous consumption on the part of the 2 per cent, is regrettable, perhaps, but inevitable.

A few business men and a few college professors saw the handwriting on the wall as early as 1922. Mr. Henry Ford saw it even earlier. They began the now familiar talk about the "economy of high wages," furnishing the worker with power to buy back what, with his declining assistance, the machine process could make. This movement never pro-

gressed much beyond talk, but it was the thin entering wedge.

Consumer's Moral Claims

From a broader point of view, of course, the consumer is not without moral claims of his own. The output of modern industry rests on five fundamental factors: (1) Natural resources available; (2) skilled and unskilled labour (a declining factor but still very important); (3) technical management (an increasingly important factor); (4) non-human forms of energy (from coal, oil, water power); (5) the cultural heritage of the technical arts.

If the consumer can find a job to aid production in factor 2, well and good; that gives him a direct if modest claim on the output, as has long been recognised. But increasingly he will be denied a job as technological unemployment gains. Either that, or the work demanded of him will be startlingly reduced by a shorter working week. In either case, toil will decline, and with it those claims founded on useful work.

Technical management has a sound and growing claim on the output; but as there are probably not more than 200,000 families headed by active technicians in the United States, this is far too small a group to be of any appreciable help in carrying off the product. There are 30,000,000 families in the country.

The other three factors—natural resources, energy, and the technical arts—are, or should be, the common inheritance of the whole community, which is the same as saying the common inheritance of the consumer. His common property provides the factors which are most important in the whole productive mechanism. He has, accordingly, from this broader point of view, a reasonably good moral right to the usufruct of his property. Now this may or may not be good moral doctrine; certainly economic realities are on the road to making it a practicable doctrine. To establish the right of the consumer to consume will take time—it may, indeed, take a revolution or two. But if I read the march of history aright, it will not be gainsaid.

Main Obstacles to Consumption

While history will undoubtedly solve this problem in her own brusque and hidden ways, it may not be out of place to speculate upon the methods which she may conceivably pursue. In the serried vanguard of the opposition which now blocks the free flow of consumption, stand the private banking system and the debt structure. It is probable that both must be liquidated to a percentum of their present grandeur, a percentum which it would be rash to estimate, save for the reservation that it will be extremely small.

The creation of money, the allotment of purchasing power, is a social function of the first importance and should be restored to the federal government, in whose hands the Constitution placed it. *It is forever impossible for the private banker, working for private gain, adequately to finance the consumer. It wounds his moral sensibilities, for one thing. By reducing his time-honored toll and that of his stockholders, it would condemn itself to him as "unsound."* If recent history does not demonstrate the incompatibility of private banking and effective consumption, mathematics can prove it readily. The consumer, therefore, cannot adequately consume until the private banker, as the chief executor of the nation's credit, is lifted gently

but firmly out of the picture. It is unfortunate that Mr. Roosevelt did not seize the unparalleled opportunity to lift him out, to the applause of a grateful nation, on March 4th last.

Must Liquidate Debt Structure

The liquidation of the debt structure promises to be an even more drastic and shocking business. History may handle this problem by inflation, by devaluation of the dollar, by deliberate scaling down, by a hit or miss tumbling down, after the fashion of the walls of Jericho. It is to be noted, however, that the walls of Jericho were solid stone and mortar, not notes and paper.

As for the methods whereby the consumer will ultimately be financed, history has a wide choice. She may select minimum subsistence payments per capita or per family; she may choose consumers' dividends, or a straight rationing of prime necessities, or an enormously shortened work week with undiminished wages—thus keeping all able-bodied consumers nominally employed; or a guaranteed job, more or less of a nominal character, in the public-works division; or a combination of these methods.

Somehow, somewhere—but in the not too distant future—mass consumption must move up to the technical requirements of mass production, at the cost of whatever moralities and financial dream castles lie in the way. No realist will even consider retreating to the economy of the Middle Ages. Yet this retreat, painful and disorderly as it would be, is the sole alternative to deliberate and purposeful mass consumption. All men cannot at present work. All men must eat.

Late U.F.W.A. News

Warden: Entertained members of Pine Lake U.F.W.A. at a picnic, on the grounds of Mrs. Price's home; held a demonstration on wool, by Miss Goodall.

High River: At their recent meeting made plans for the annual handicraft exhibit to be held on October 28th, and raffle of a walnut chest, containing a blanket, quilts, etc.; heard two splendid papers, one on the Regina Grain Show, by Mrs. E. Randle, and one on "Canadianization" by Mrs. Gavin Findlay.

Horse Hill: Are having good attendance for their monthly meetings; heard Dr. T. H. Field speak on venereal diseases; are looking forward to Mrs. Perren Baker's demonstration on glove-making, at the October meeting.

Beatty and Bowling Green: Have a paid-up membership of twelve; held a very successful picnic; realized \$7.70 by raffling a "sunbonnet" quilt; sent delegates to the conventions at Wainwright and Mannville; contributed a case of eggs to Bethany Lodge.

U.F.A. Legal Department

Services Available to All Members at Low Cost

Members and Locals are reminded that there is a U.F.A. Legal Department whose services are available to members on a very reasonable basis. If you wish advice on any legal matter forward full particulars to Central Office, accompanied by a remittance of Two Dollars, and the matter will receive prompt and efficient attention. Advice can be secured in this way on contracts, estate matters, or any legal subject.

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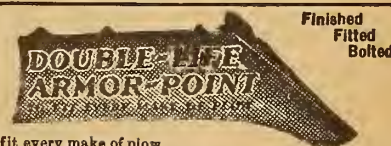
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MR. HOWSON IS QUESTIONED

(Continued from page 8)

expenses, compared to \$249.09 for the present Minister of Education in 1932. The Liberal Attorney-General in 1920 spent \$3,462.49 in travelling expenses compared to \$326.47 for the present Attorney-General in 1932. These Liberal charges about travelling expenses disappear into thin air when the facts are examined by the public.

Mr. Howson would use the revenue from our Natural Resources for reducing our debt. Why doesn't the present Government do this?

Any school boy can answer this question. The using of \$1,240,400 of revenue from our Lands and Mines Department this year for the reduction of public debt would mean, either that much increased taxation or that much less for schools, hospitals and other public services. Mr. Howson's plan can not be adopted because our public services are already cut to the bone and our people can't stand such an increase in taxation under present conditions. Alberta is setting aside annually, for debt reduction purposes, more than the average amount set aside by other Provinces in Canada.

Mr. Howson says the Government is allowing the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation Project and the Alberta Government Telephone System to go to ruin because it is incompetent and hopelessly unable to find a solution to these problems. Just how true is this statement?

One would almost think that Mr. Howson believes that the world depression is caused by the policies of the Brownlee Administration. Mr. Howson may be a clever lawyer, but as an economist he is entirely too optimistic about what Provincial Governments can do, when those engaged in our basic industry receive only 27 cents for a bushel of wheat, which was the average price for Alberta wheat in 1932. We had few difficulties in 1929 when our Alberta wheat averaged \$1.14 per bushel. Our present telephone problems, irrigation problems, debt problems, agricultural problems and many other problems will be solved only when adequate purchasing power is restored to our people, especially those engaged in our basic industry.

Mr. Howson may fool himself but he can't fool the people. Our people are not shadow boxing with a Howsonian "tax slavery bogey." They are fighting in a real battle for economic emancipation. If they win they will keep the telephones and irrigation projects; if they lose the bondholders can take them.

This is the real issue, Mr. Howson! There isn't any other worth talking about.

Magnolia U.F.A. Local announces with deep regret the death of its secretary, W. A. Fife, on September 4th. Mr. Fife was a member of the Local for many years, serving on the executive for a long period, and was always ready to give of his time and strength in this work. Keenly interested in the U.F.A. and a good speaker, he has left a vacancy in the Local and in the community which it will be difficult to fill.

"The idea of the human being as an engine that can be driven to work only by hunger and thirst has been proved the nonsense it is by every sporting event since the first Olympic Games."—Pontifex, in The New English Weekly.

Provision Made for Third C.C.F. Group

Provincial Council of Federation Provides for Formation of "Economic Reconstruction Association"

Provision for the setting up in this Province of a third Provincial unit of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was made at a meeting of the Alberta Provincial Council of the C.C.F., held in Calgary on Saturday, September 23rd. This third unit is intended to provide facilities for citizens of Alberta who while not classified as farm people or, in the cities, not desiring to affiliate with the Canadian Labor Party, accept the program of the Federation and wish to become members and to give their assistance in an organized way towards the realization of its aims. A number of groups, going under various names, have already been organized in various parts of the Province, and others are in process of formation. When the conditions laid down by the Provincial Council have been complied with, these groups will be admitted as Locals of the new unit—to be known as the Economic Reconstruction Association. The C.C.F. in Alberta will then consist of the United Farmers of Alberta (U.F.A.), the Canadian Labor Party (C.L.P.), and the Economic Reconstruction Association (E.R.A.).

The setting up of the third unit was provided for in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Provincial Council:

The Resolution

Whereas, the C.C.F. is desirous of admitting to active membership all those who believe in and subscribe to the principles and program of the C.C.F.; and

Whereas, in various parts of the Province groups of such persons already exist who do not wish to enter into such active membership through joining either the U.F.A. or the C.L.P.; and

Whereas, it is essential that such third group membership shall develop along orderly and democratic lines, with effective control through the Provincial Council of all tendencies of a contrary character;

(1) Resolved, that there is hereby set up a third group of the C.C.F. in the Province of Alberta to be known as the "Economic Reconstruction Association" to which all local organizations (other than U.F.A. or C.L.P.) which subscribe to the principles and program of the C.C.F. and desire to affiliate with the Federation, shall be admitted.

(2) It is further Resolved, that the right to use the name, "Economic Reconstruction Association" and to be affiliated with the Provincial C.C.F. shall be conditional upon—

(a) Submission for approval or otherwise of constitution and bylaws;
(b) Names and addresses of officers;
(c) Nominal roll of charter members.

(d) The payment of an affiliation fee of \$5.00.

(3) Resolved, that when the total Alberta membership of the Economic Reconstruction Association shall not be

less than 750, representing membership in not less than five Federal constituencies, with a minimum of one hundred in each constituency, the Provincial Council shall convene a delegate convention of such membership—1 delegate to each 25 members or major portion thereof—for the purpose of drawing up a Provincial constitution and electing executive officers of the Alberta Section of the Economic Reconstruction Association.

(4) Resolved, that pending the completion of the organization above referred to, the Provincial Council may convene the local membership of such Economic Reconstruction Association at any time for the purpose of selecting delegates to local nominating conventions or for such other purposes as may be deemed advisable.

(5) Resolved, that local organizations which have been admitted to membership in the Economic Reconstruction Association shall use the name "Economic Reconstruction Association Local No. . . ." but shall be permitted to add "Affiliated with the C.C.F."

(6) **Membership** — Resolved, that membership in the Economic Reconstruction Association shall be confined to those persons who subscribe to the principles and program of the C.C.F. and who are not members of any other political organization.

Constituency Councils

Provision had been made at a previous meeting for the setting up of constituency councils in constituencies where two or more groups affiliated with the C.C.F. were in existence and the chairman and secretary of the Provincial Council were given instructions and authority on September 23rd to proceed with the establishment of such central councils in certain constituencies.

Allied to the question of setting up constituency councils was the discussion of the position in various constituencies with respect to the nomination of federal candidates. There are a number of constituencies where both the U.F.A. and the Labor Party have branches and the policy of co-operation between these groups in such constituencies will be worked out. This whole matter was postponed, however, until after the convention of the U.F.A. in January, 1934.

Present at the meeting were members of the Executive of the Canadian Labor Party (Alberta Section), as follows: C. L. Gibbs, Chris. Pattinson, Andrew Smeaton and Elmer Roper, with J. C. Watson, president of the Calgary branch of the party, acting for Fred J. White in Mr. White's absence in Eastern Canada.

All members of the U.F.A. Executive were present, as follows: Robert Gardiner, Norman F. Prestley, J. K. Sutherland, H. B. MacLeod, George Church, Mrs. R. Preece. W. Norman Smith attended the sessions. Mr. Priestley, as chairman of the Provincial Council of the C.C.F., presided.

To Improve Quality of Alberta Hogs

Plans for an aggressive campaign for the improvement in the quality of hogs marketed in the Province, to the end that Alberta may benefit to the greatest possible extent from enlargement of the overseas market for Canadian bacon, are announced by Hon. George Hoadley, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, who states that the Provincial Department will have the full co-operation of Federal field men, railways, packing companies and stockyards in carrying out the campaign.

Alberta already occupies a unique position in hog marketing, states Mr. Hoadley, who points out that last year the Province's total hog marketings comprised 31 per cent of Canada's total, and that Alberta was second only to Ontario in hog production, among the Provinces of the Dominion. It was a fact, however, that the percentage of "Select" hogs marketed in Alberta was only eight per cent of the total marketings, and while this shows a considerable improvement over recent years, a much greater improvement must still be made in the quality of the hogs marketed before the Province can benefit fully from the greater possibilities now opening up in the British market. Under the new quota, Canada is committed to supply 280 million pounds of bacon in the next five years.

The first feature of the new policy for the improvement of quality will be a boar bonusing policy operated jointly with the Federal Department of Agriculture, under which small bonuses will be paid to purchasers of approved boars. The second feature will be an arrangement for the exchange of rough, old sows for gilts of good quality. This will be so arranged that the exchange may be effected by the farmer at his local shipping point, through the co-operation of drovers and buyers, the railways, co-operative shipping concerns, etc. The exchange may also be made at marketing centers such as the stockyards at Edmonton and Calgary, this being made possible by the co-operation of the managements of the stockyards as well as the railways.

For the promotion of the new program, the Provincial Department is planning a series of meetings at various points in the Province. The keynote of the entire program will be the improvement of quality rather than the increase of production, the latter being left to the natural growth in numbers which would undoubtedly follow better marketing conditions as a result of quality improvement.

"WOOL WEEK"

A "Wool Week" has been arranged by the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Calgary Branch, to be held in the Hudson's Bay store, Calgary, October 16th to the 21st, inclusive. Cash prizes will be given for sweaters or suits, afghans, children's wear, wool rugs, wool weaving, decorative articles of wool, articles knitted from Alberta wool, samples of washed and carded Alberta wool, and samples of spun wool grown in Alberta. Articles must be sent in not later than October 14th.

From September, 1929, to September, 1932, world trade decreased by three-fifths of its total volume.

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Dr. Alexander Gives Impressions of Present Day Britain

Believes Closer Association of C.C.F. With Radicals of Old Country Desirable.

On his way back to Edmonton, after a four months' visit to the Old Country, Dr. W. H. Alexander of the University of Alberta, one of the fathers of the C.C.F., called at the office of *The U.F.A.* as this issue was going to press.

Dr. Alexander spent some time in London, and met and talked with a number of Labor leaders, journalists, and other observers of economic and political developments. He described a visit to the British House of Commons, where he had the good fortune (he was told it was a "thousand to one shot") to hear, during one afternoon, speeches by Sir Herbert Samuel, Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and former Premier Lloyd George. The two Liberals were rather contemptuous of the probable benefits from the Economic Conference (then in session) and the defence of Mr. Chamberlain, for the Government, was, Dr. Alexander thought, lacking in conviction. "It was a great show," he commented, but he wondered how much had really been accomplished by "all that clever talk."

After looking on at the Economic Conference on several occasions, wandering about the building where it met, and talking with the newspaper men in attendance, Dr. Alexander was unconvinced of its importance or value or even of its faith in itself.

Clearer Realization of Grave Situation

Among leaders and adherents of all parties, however, Dr. Alexander found more realization of the gravity of the economic situation than in Canada, and more general agreement that drastic remedies would have to be applied. Up-

holders of the status quo, too, he thought more open-minded than their Canadian counterparts. No British politician, he said, for instance, would confuse the British Labor Party with the Communist Party. Nearly everyone realized that "Labor men were Englishmen, too."

The rise of Hitlerism in Germany, from Dr. Alexander's observation, had alienated sympathy in Britain, where friendly feeling for Germany had been developing, and Hitler had had the effect of driving Britain and France closer together again. Dr. Alexander felt that the Franco-German situation remained "the great central European problem."

In Eastern Canada, Dr. Alexander heard very encouraging reports of the growth of the C.C.F. Ex-Judge Stubbs was to speak in Ottawa, the day following Dr. Alexander's departure, and the indications were that there would be a record crowd. On the train, and in casual conversations, the opinion was generally expressed, he said, that the fight in British Columbia was between the Liberals and the C.C.F.

Dr. Alexander was impressed by the suggestion of an English Labor leader that a tour through Canada by representatives of the British Labor movement, under the auspices of the C.C.F., should be undertaken. We in Canada, he felt, might profit greatly from the experience of the older movement. Then, too, reactionaries were prone to arrogate to themselves a monopoly of regard for "the ties of Empire," but Dr. Alexander believes that the C.C.F. should challenge this assumption by closer association with the radicals of the Old Country.—A.T.

Meetings in Peace River

D. M. Kennedy, M.P., with I. V. Macklin, Director for Peace River North, will give addresses at the following places: Buffalo Lakes, Saturday, October 28th, 3 p.m.
Sexsmith, Saturday, October 28th, 8 p.m.
Goodfare, Monday, October 30th, 3 p.m.
Beaver Lodge, Monday, October 30th, 8 p.m.

On October 31st and November 1st Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Macklin will speak at meetings in the Peace River Block, B.C.; places are not arranged at the time of going to press. During the following week they will speak at a series of meetings in Grouard constituency.

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"It was coming to the blighter, serves him right."

But go steal a million bucks,
And you'll live on fare de luxe,
And perhaps you'll get a title on the side;
And the press will print your mug
Underneath a silken plug,
And write up a lot of hooley stuff besides.

POLICY OF THE C.C.F.

We'll correct this moral wrong,
Put the thieves where they belong,
Irrespective of what cash they may command.
We'll insure the workers' rights,
And we'll ban the parasites,
And establish social justice in the land.

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(Continued from last page)

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